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ARGENTINE AGRICULTURE:

Trends in Production and World Competition

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Foreword

A continuing review and analysis of general economic and agricultural developments in Western Hemisphere countries is carried out as part of the global research effort of the Foreign Regional Analysis Division of the Economic Research Service.

Principal research areas are situation and outlook, demand and competition, and long-range outlook. Results of this research are intended to provide to concerned groups, including farmers, businessmen, universities, and Government agencies, information on developments abroad which affect U.S. agriculture and trade.

The Argentine study is another report in the demand and competition series. Other recent reports in this series include The Agriculture and Trade of Costa Rica, ERS-Foreign 102; Peru: Market and Competitor for U.S. Farm Products, ERS-Foreign 157; The Agriculture and Trade of Panama, ERS-Foreign 179; and Brazil's Position in World Agricultural Trade, ERS-Foreign 190.

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Explanatory Notes

Area units are expressed in hectares (2.471 acres). Tons are metric tons (2,204.6 pounds). Values are given either in Argentine pesos or in dollar equivalents. Pesos have been converted to dollar equivalents at rates indicated or taken from official Argentine Government sources. Production and trade estimates are based on both official Argentine Government reports and estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The following signs and abbreviations are used in the study tables: a (-) denotes less than one-half of the indicated unit; n.a. is not available; and (---) is not applicable. Columns do not always add to totals shown, due to rounding. Spanish accents have been omitted because of reproduction difficulties.

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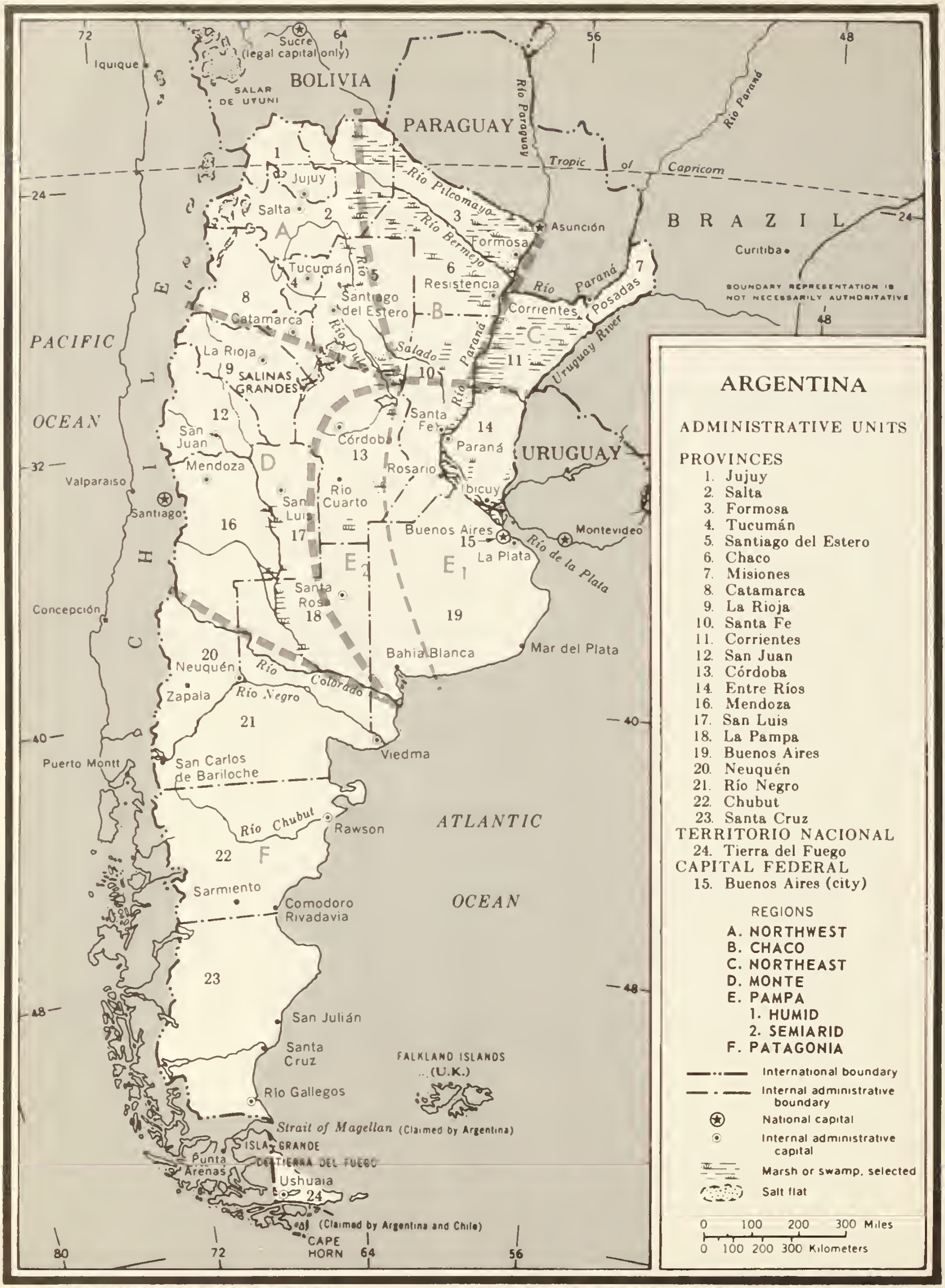

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Summary

Argentina is one of the great agricultural producers and exporters of the world. The farm sector employs 19 percent of the labor force, contributes 15 percent of the gross national product, and accounts for 90 to 95 percent of the total value of exports.

The agricultural resources of Argentina are extensive but varied. The Pampa region is one of the great productive agricultural areas of the world and compares with the American Midwest, the Po Valley, the Danubian Plain, and the Ukraine. At the other extreme is Patagonia, which extends southward from the Rio Colorado to Tierra del Fuego and is largely unsuited to agriculture. It consists of a series of cool, dry, windy plateaus separated by deep lateral canyons, most of which are waterless the year round.

Net agricultural output in Argentina in the last quarter century has generally lagged, with mixed trends. Output increased from an index of 81 in 1936-40 to 107 for 1961-65 (1957-59=100), or at a compound annual rate of 1 percent compared with population growth of 1.7 percent. In the present decade, however, gains have been more rapid and well ahead of population growth. In both periods, gains in crop production have counterbalanced lagging livestock output.

Argentina is self-sufficient in almost all agricultural commodities. Agricultural imports account for only 5 to 10 percent of total imports. Complementary products (not produced in the country) are the chief agricultural imports. They include coffee, rubber, cocoa, jute, sisal, spices, and nuts. Next in importance are products supplementing domestic crops, such as yerba mate, cotton, bananas, pineapples, tobacco, and hops. Additional imports are agricultural inputs, such as breeding stock and field seeds, the most significant item for the United States.

Argentina is the world's leading supplier of beef, linseed oil, oilseed cake and meal, and milling byproducts. The country is a major competitor in international trade of meat products, wool, hides and skins, bread grains, feed grains, edible oils, animal fats, dairy products, and deciduous fruits. The Argentine share in world exports of these items during the postwar period ranged from 7.5 percent for cattle to 60 percent for linseed oil.

Total exports increased from $970 million in 1955-59 to $1,207 million in 1964, reaching a record $1,493 million in 1965. Agricultural products accounted for over 90 percent of total exports in these periods, with wheat, chilled and frozen beef, and wool accounting for about one-third. Most of the remainder was made up of other grains and grain products, other livestock products, and vegetable oils. Western Europe took an increasing share of exports in this period, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total in 1965. Western Hemisphere nations were next in importance, follwed by the Communist Bloc. Exports to member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) have shown some gains but still account for only 15 percent of the total.

Agricultural imports averaged $75 million in 1960-64, or 6 percent of all imports. About three-fourths of the agricultural total was accounted for by tropical products--coffee, rubber, bananas, yerba mate, cocoa, jute, sisal and hemp, spices and condiments, and other fruits. In contrast to exports, nearly two-thirds of the agricultural imports came from the Western Hemisphere, mostly from Brazil. The remainder came largely from Asia. Imports from LAFTA countries averaged 59 percent of the total agricultural imports in this period and increased from $58 million in 1960 to $68 million in 1965.

Argentina is an important competitor with the United States in the world wheat market, averaging about 6 percent of total exports in recent years. The competition is

stronger in shipments of feed grains, especially corn and grain sorghum. Argentina is the world's leading shipper of linseed oil, but competition is more important between its exports of sunflowerseed and peanut oil and U.S. exports of soybean oil. In exports of apples, Argentina ranks ahead of the United States and Canada, standing first in the Western Hemisphere and second only to Italy. In exports of pears, it rivals the Netherlands and the United States for second place to Italy. Among livestock products, competition is strongest with the United States in exports of variety meats and cattle hides, and both countries share the lead in these commodities.

Competition of Argentine products in U.S. markets is represented by wool, canned beef, and cheese. The only significant agricultural products shipped by the United States to Argentina are field and garden seeds. Prewar markets for flaxseed and cattle hides in the United States have been lost by Argentina. U.S. shipments of deciduous fruits and tobacco to Argentina have also ended.

Production gains in the postwar period have been concentrated among crops. Notable increases have been achieved for peanuts, apples, oranges, tobacco, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, sugarcane, and grapes. Record outputs have been listed in the past three crop years for 12 crops, including wheat, grain sorghums, and sunflowerseed. Among important new crops are grain sorghums, olives, and tea. Although little increase has taken place in the production of beef and wool, outputs of dairy products, especially cheese, and broilers have increased rapidly.

Future increases in Argentine agricultural output and exports hinge chiefly on greater productivity in the fertile Pampa region. The potential for gain, although large, depends on development of the general economy, national agricultural policy, and foreign demand for the products of this area--particularly for wheat, feed grains, vegetable oils, beef, and wool.

Wheat production averaged 6.6 million tons for the 10 years ending in 1964/65, and present goals call for an increase to 9 million tons by 1969/70. Projected output for 1969/70, based on current trends, range from 6.3 million to 11.4 million tons. Production of other grains averaged 7.9 million tons in the same 10-year period, and an output goal of 13.1 million tons has been set for 1969/70. Output projections range from 8.7 million to 14.4 million tons for 1969/70.

Production of flaxseed, sunflowerseed, and peanuts together averaged 1.6 million tons from 1955/56 to 1964/65. Projections indicate increases to 2 million tons in 1969/70, and 2.3 million tons in 1974/75.

Beef production averaged 2.2 million tons for 1956-65 and is projected to reach from 2.4 to 3 million tons by 1970. Recent production trends indicate that the higher goal can be met if proper incentives prevail. Wool output for the period 1950/51 to 1964/65 averaged 185,000 tons (greasy basis). Projections indicate an output of 228,000 tons by 1970, and between 218,000 and 236,000 tons by 1975. Wool projections take into account the continued decline in domestic demand and increased competition abroad but still may prove optimistic.

Argentine Agriculture: Trends in Production and World Competition

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Introduction

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Argentina was one of the last areas of Spanish colonization in the Western Hemisphere. The first permanent settlements in what is now Argentina occurred in the mid-16th century in the Northwest, stemming from the great Spanish center in Lima, Peru. The warlike Indians of Argentina resisted the Spanish invasion and, until late in the 19th century, their raids were contained only by a string of forts across the Pampa from the river ports to Cordoba.

The primary interest of the Spanish crown in precious metals relegated Argentina to a secondary position in colonial trade with the mother country. External trade was prohibited, while cattle hides and salt beef destined for Spain were routed through La Paz and Lima, via Panama, to Havana. The viceroyalty of La Plata was established in 1776, and direct trade with Spain and certain colonial ports was authorized in 1778.

Argentina ousted the Spanish viceroy in 1810 and declared independence from Spain in 1816. Constitutions were adopted in 1819 and 1853, but a violent struggle was maintained intermittently between Buenos Aires and the other provinces until the nation was united in 1861 with Buenos Aires as the capital.

Argentine land settlement took the form of huge ranches, called estancias, which spread rapidly after relative political calm was achieved in 1853. The British market required a better quality of beef than the product of domestic scrub cattle, so British breeding stock was imported to upgrade the herds. When the improved cattle were unable to prosper on wild forage--the only feed available to them--grasses were imported and alfalfa was introduced to fatten the animals for slaughter. Since ranch hands were not only in short supply but were unwilling to cultivate crops, immigrants were obtained as tenants to produce alfalfa. The tenants were permitted to plant grains on a share basis, an arrangement that wrought a revolution in Argentine agriculture.

Beginning in 1880, wheat production spread through the central and eastern Pampa alongside the established livestock regime. Corn production began in the Rosario area about 1895, followed by flaxseed production in 1900. Other small grains followed. Since 1903, field products have matched livestock products in export value.

Until World War I, Argentine industry was limited largely to railroads, meat packing plants, and grain elevators. The stoppage of imports from Europe as the result of hostilities gave an immense impetus to domestic manufacturing through 1929, when the surge was finally slowed by the great world depression. Between 1900 and 1929, gross national product per capita increased 53 percent, an annual rate of 1.2 percent. The depression had less effect on Argentina than on most other nations, although the annual per capita rate of growth during depression years was negligible. The state of the economy was excellent at the outbreak of World War II.

The outbreak of World War II eliminated Argentina's agricultural markets in continental Europe, although the United Kingdom remained a solid customer. The United States, in the role of supplier to the Allied belligerents, became the chief buyer for Argentine products. The demand for wheat continued strong, and an increased demand for livestock products resulted in record production. The development of the vegetable oil extraction industry was part of the general movement toward industrial intensification.

Government policy following the war led to nationalization of the Central Bank of Argentina, concentration of export and import operations in the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI), the state trading agency, acquisition of foreign-owned enterprises, and encouragement of domestic industry. The new program meant minimum prices to agricultural producers, processors, and exporters and maximum collections by the Government. Initially, the effect was a decline in area planted to principal crops and a shift to forage crops for livestock; later, livestock marketing declined also.

The reopening of continental markets at the end of the war in Europe brought remarkable success to Argentina's economic policy during the early postwar years (table 1). [1] The destruction of European agriculture permitted Argentina to negotiate huge intergovernmental deals at very high prices. The restoration of European agriculture terminated the Argentine advantage in foreign trade. At the same time the withdrawal of land from crop production reduced exportable surpluses to such a low level that the severe drought of 1949-50 created a domestic food supply crisis. Similar developments in livestock production brought on a meat shortage which persisted from 1951 through 1954. The prolonged crisis forced a reversal in the Government's agricultural policy which was exemplified by initiation of programs to promote livestock production and to raise the price of grain.

By and large, Argentina achieved the goals for public works and industrialization outlined in its first Five-Year Plan announced in 1947. Clearance of slums, building of roads, and expansion of irrigation facilities were popular accomplishments. The number of factories increased from about 40,000 in 1935 to more than 80,000 in 1950, and the number of workers in manufacturing increased from 577,000 in 1935 to 1,108,000 in 1950. The large balance of foreign exchange that had been achieved by the export program, however, was not invested in agriculture or basic industry but was drained off in the purchase of foreign-owned railroads and utilities, such as gas, electricity, and telephones. In addition, three crucial deficiencies of the Argentine economy--coal, petroleum, and electric power--were still unremedied.

The external appearance of success concealed deep-seated problems. The paraphernalia of a controlled economy harassed both producers and consumers by such devices as fixed prices, market restrictions, export and import quotas, multiple exchange rates, manipulated currency, and compounded taxes. By 1955, Argentina was suffering from serious inflation, unmanageable foreign debt, declining exports, import shortages, low productivity, and general obsolescence. These and other problems led to a change of Governments in 1955.

Under the new leadership the economic role of the Government was curtailed considerably by the dissolution of IAPI and the turning over of various manufacturing enterprises to private control in 1956. Foreign exchange was returned to the free market in 1959, although the rates were maintained by operations of the Central Bank. Foreign capital was welcomed to assist industrial development, and new industries have arisen. Electric power capacity has been expanding steadily, and domestic coal production has increased. Self-sufficiency in petroleum production was achieved by 1963, but abrogation of contracts with foreign companies slowed expansion and necessitated imports again. Iron and steel production was established and, by 1965, was supplying about half of the national requirements.

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[1] All tables are in the appendix, p. 91.

Inflation continues to be a serious deterrent to economic growth. One of the major contributions to inflation is the recurrent budget deficit, a large part of which is the cost of operating state-owned railroads. Pressure for large annual wage increases remains. Inability to repay foreign debts on schedule required negotiation of short-term accounts in 1965. The foreign exchange rate, which was held at about 83 pesos per dollar from 1959 to 1962, slipped to around 135 pesos per dollar in early 1962 and to around 150 pesos per dollar in late 1964. It was further depreciated three times in 1965 and three times in 1966. A 40-percent devaluation in March 1967 left the rate at 350 pesos per dollar. On the bright side, a favorable balance of trade was achieved in 1966 for the fourth consecutive year.

ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY

The fundamental role of agriculture in the national life of Argentina is graphically demonstrated by the popular identification of the country with pampas, gauchos, and huge ranches dotted with cattle or sheep. This image has a basis in the physical characteristics of an agricultural area which ranks among the most productive regions of the world, along with the American Midwest, the Po Valley of Italy, the Danubian Plain, and the Ukraine. Agriculture is a primary contributor to gross national product and agricultural products constitute the overwhelmingly dominant component of foreign trade in Argentina.

The development of agricultural production and trade in Argentina was favored by fertile soil and mild climate, particularly in the Pampa region, and by proximity of the major producing area to the seacoast and ports for oceangoing vessels. The prairie land of Argentina was sparsely populated by aborigines whose subjection left a vast expanse open to settlement. Government policy from the mid-19th century for almost 100 years encouraged immigration, which provided an industrious rural population, and investment of foreign capital, which supplied railway transport and agricultural processing industries.

By the mid-20th century, a combination of physical, institutional, and governmental forces began to restrict agricultural development. The capacity of arable land was fully utilized under current production techniques, and population growth was reducing the exportable surplus of farm output. A long unmodified system of land tenure and the persistence of traditional farming methods hampered the introduction of ideas for increasing productivity. The Government had shifted its attention and emphasis from the problems of agriculture to the stimulation of manufacturing and financed its new policy by a series of penalties and restrictions on farm production. The concomitant loss of incentive and shortage of capital further slowed the limited urge to intensify agricultural expansion. The contribution of the agricultural sector to gross domestic product declined from 28.6 percent of total product in 1937 to less than 20 percent in every year since 1946 and below 15 percent in 3 recent years.

Agriculture has always accounted for the major part of the total value of exports. The tremendous preponderance of agricultural exports means that the costs for a wide variety of industrial equipment and materials are paid by shipping crop and livestock products to highly developed economies. Significantly, the dominant position of agriculture in export value was maintained throughout its depressed period. The proportion of agricultural exports to gross domestic product declined from 19.6 percent in 1937 to 6.8 percent in 1949 and has ranged between 3.4 and 9.9 percent in succeeding years.

The share of agricultural labor in the economically active population has decreased by half since the turn of the century. From 39 percent at the beginning of the 1900's and 36 percent in the 1920's, the proportion of total workers employed in agriculture declined to 26 percent in 1947 and 19 percent in 1960. Since 1960, reports indicate that this share has remained fairly constant.

Agricultural Resources

NATURAL RESOURCES

The total land area of Argentina amounts to 279.2 million hectares, or approximately 700 million acres, in its continental territory. This compares in size and extension with the double tier of States lying west of the Mississippi and extending from Minnesota and North Dakota to Louisiana and Texas. In terms of normal precipitation, only 24 percent of the total area is classified as humid, while 15 percent is considered semiarid and 61 percent arid.

The soils and climatic conditions of Argentina are best described in terms of six distinct agricultural regions, progressing from north to south--the Northwest, the Chaco, the Northeast, the Monte, the Pampa, and Patagonia. Table 2 gives information on location, climate, and principal products of each region.

Northwest

The Northwest region comprises the arid mountainous corner of the country occupied by the provinces of Jujuy, western Salta, Tucuman, Catamarca, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, and northwestern Cordoba. The soils are principally shallow, stony lithosols, the most important exception being the chestnut and brown soils of Santiago and Cordoba. Agriculture is possible only in the river valleys which create oases in the dry barren desert. Average annual rainfall is 37 inches at Salta and Tucuman but only 14 inches at Catamarca and 13 inches at La Rioja. January temperatures range from an average of 70° F. at Jujuy to 83° at Catamarca, while July temperatures average generally 50° to 53°. The growing season varies from only 264 days at Salta to about 345 days at Jujuy and Tucuman. The provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy are the principal Argentine producers of sugarcane and are among the leaders for citrus fruit. Jujuy and Salta also grow tobacco. Santiago del Estero is the leading producer of squash and watermelons for the country. Catamarca and La Rioja are important chiefly for grapes which are converted into cheap wine.

Chaco

The Chaco is part of the great alluvial plain lying between the Andes and the Paraguay-Parana river course, a relatively unsettled wilderness shared with Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia. The provinces included in the Chaco region of Argentina are Formosa, Chaco, northern Santa Fe, eastern Santiago del Estero, and eastern Salta. Alluvial soils are found along the Paraguay and Parana rivers on the eastern edge of the region, reddish chestnut and prairie soils in northern Santa Fe, western Chaco and Formosa, and eastern Santiago and Salta. Rainfall in the Chaco ranges from an annual average of 22 inches in the west to 62 inches in the east with the greatest accumulation during the summer months. January temperatures average 82° at both Formosa on the Paraguay river and Santiago del Estero near the Andean piedmont, while July temperatures average 55° at Santiago and 62° at Formosa. Quebracho wood, a source of tannin, is the principal product of the Chaco, but the area around Presidencia Roque Saenz Pena is the major source of cotton in Argentina, and eastern Formosa province is important for bananas and pineapples. Cattle are raised in considerable numbers in the eastern part of the region. The cotton harvest sometimes suffers from unseasonable rains. Low productivity of cattle results from disease, pests, inadequate forage, and poor management. Cattle are largely native stock with some Zebu breeding, since heat and ticks make the popular beef breeds uneconomical in the Chaco.

Northeast

Two provinces, Corrientes and Misiones, comprise the Northeast region of the subtropical zone lying between the Parana and Uruguay rivers. The soils of the region are alluvial in the Parana flood plains and latosolic throughout the remainder of the area. The latter soils are red, leached, acid, and low in fertility. Annual rainfall averages 47 inches at Corrientes in the province of the same name and 65 inches at Posadas in Misiones. Rainfall is rather evenly distributed throughout the year, although lightest in the winter months. Average January temperatures are 79° and 82° respectively, and July temperatures average 60° at both points. Frosts do not occur every year but are sufficiently frequent to discourage coffee production. Misiones is the Argentine producer of tung nuts, tea, and yerba mate; Corrientes is first in oranges, rice, and tobacco. The region also grows tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons. Some oranges and tobacco come from Misiones. Cotton and bananas are produced in Corrientes, which also grazes cattle and sheep.

Monte

The Monte region is a southern extension of the Northwest region. It stretches from the Andean divide on the west to the edge of the Pampa on the east. The region takes its name from the arid shrub vegetation which is characteristic of the wide valleys between the mountain ridges and the vast plain extending south to the banks of the Rio Colorado. The Monte consists of the provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, and western La Pampa. The soils of the Monte region are lithosols in the Andean highlands and most of San Juan province, sierozem between the mountains and the easternmost tributary of the Rio Colorado, and chestnut and brown in San Luis and central La Pampa provinces. Agriculture takes two forms, livestock grazing in the arid and semiarid areas, and irrigated cropping in oases along the major rivers flowing southeastward from the Andes to the Rio Colorado. Average annual rainfall at key weather stations in the region ranges from 4 inches at San Juan to 23 inches at San Luis. January temperatures average 75° throughout the region and July temperatures 45° to 47°. The growing season is 8 to 9 months in San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis but only 190 days in Santa Rosa. Mendoza is the largest Argentine producer of grapes, plums, quinces, cherries, apricots, and olives. San Juan and San Luis are also leading growers of deciduous fruits, and San Juan is second to Mendoza in grape production. Alfalfa, for fattening cattle, and vegetables are other important products of the Monte oasis agriculture. The part of La Pampa province located in the Monte is limited to cattle grazing.

Pampa

A rough semicircle with a radius of about 350 miles around the city of Buenos Aires encloses the Pampa, one of the great agricultural regions of the world, possessing not only the richest soil but the mildest climate in Argentina. The Pampa is naturally divided into two parts, humid and semiarid, accounting respectively for 63 and 37 percent of the regional area.

The humid Pampa consists of three-fourths of northern, central, and southeastern Buenos Aires province,all of Marcos Juarez district in Cordoba province, two-thirds of central and southern Santa Fe province, and almost all of Entre Rios province. The soil of the humid Pampa is principally chernozem--deep, black, friable, and very fertile, like that of the American Great Plains, the Danubian plain of Eastern Europe, and the Russian Ukraine. Average annual rainfall varies from 25 to 40 inches, and the growing season ranges from 240 to 335 days. January temperatures average from 66° in the south to 79° in the north and July temperatures from 25° to 39°. The humid Pampa contains five distinct subregions. The southern cropping subregion, devoted to wheat and other small grains, extends from Bahia Blanca to Mar del Plata. The east central livestock subregion, where poor drainage limits pasture and prevents most crops, specializes in producing sheep and unfinished cattle and in breeding stock. The western livestock region produces alfalfa for fattening cattle and small grains, chiefly used for forage. The northern cropping region produces corn and flaxseed and feeds hogs and cattle. The dairy subregion surrounds the capital and provides truck crops and milk for the metropolitan area.

The semiarid Pampa is a peripheral zone generally west of the humid Pampa, consisting of eastern and southern Cordoba province, northeastern La Pampa province, and southwestern Buenos Aires province. The soil of the semiarid Pampa is chernozem in the eastern part of Cordoba, with chestnut and brown soils in the remainder of the zone. These soils are mostly sandy and sandy loam of the steppe type, quite fertile but suffering from aridity and wind erosion. Rainfall varies from only 18 inches in central La Pampa province to an annual average of 31 inches in central Cordoba province. More important, year-to-year fluctuation is so great that half of the years of record have been drought years. January temperatures average from 68° to 77° F. and July temperatures from 45° to 51°. The growing season ranges from 190 to 245 days. The agriculture is diversified, with both livestock and small grains, but production is frequently reduced drastically by recurrent droughts. Farmers generally seed small grains in marginal areas and overstock pastures, because the years of supranormal rainfall occur in series of 2 to 7 years, rather than alternating between good and poor years.

Patagonia

The famous Patagonia area, which extends southward from the Rio Colorado to Tierra del Fuego, is mainly a series of cool, dry, windy plateaus separated by deep lateral canyons, most of which are waterless the year round. These plateaus, although flat-topped over vast areas, step upward from the cliff-marked coast to the base of the Andes. Patagonia contains the provinces of Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz, plus the territory of Tierra del Fuego. The soils of the Patagonia are sierozem across the eastern plateaus from the Rio Colorado to the Rio Chico in Santa Cruz province, lithosols in the Andean highlands, and chestnut and brown soils in western Chubut and southern and western Santa Cruz. Annual rainfall amounts to about 13 inches on the northeast coast and 23 inches in Tierra del Fuego, but only 6 or 7 inches at most points. January temperatures average 49° in the extreme south of the region and 71° in the north. Average July temperatures range from 36° to 45°. Growing seasons range from 72 days to 272 days, being less than 6 months on the upper Rio Negro. The irrigated areas on the rich alluvial soils of the Rio Negro valley are the leading growers of apples and pears in the country and also are important for peaches, grapes, quinces, and vegetables. The remainder of Patagonia is restricted by soil and climate to the production of sheep, most of which are merinos, a source of fine wools.

LAND USE

Use of land outside farms has not received much attention in Argentina, but it is estimated that 46 percent of all land is grassland, 25 percent woodland, 12 percent actual or potential cropland, and 9 percent wasteland (including bodies of water) and urban areas.

Total land in farms, according to the 1960 agricultural census, was about 175 million hectares, or 432 million acres, approximately 63 percent of the total land area (table 3). The utilization of farmland in 1960 was reported as follows:

Land use	Million hectares	Percent
Crops, annual and perennial. . . .	13.5	7.7
Improved pasture	13.9	8.0
Potential additional cropland. . .	6.0	3.4
Natural pasture.	110.0	63.0
Woods and brush.	21.8	12.5
Wasteland and farmsteads	9.5	5.4

The Pampa region contained about 84 percent of the land in crops and 95 percent of the seeded pasture, as well as 40 percent of the potential cropland.

Irrigated land amounted to about 1.2 million hectares, or 3.0 million acres, in 1960. Approximately half of this was located in the Monte region, with the remainder equally divided between the Northwest and Patagonia.

Number and Size of Farms

There were almost 472,000 farms recorded in the 1960 agricultural census in Argentina (table 4). More than half of these farms (over 250,000) were located in the five central provinces that form the Pampa region. No other region contained a proportion of farm numbers greater than 13.5 percent. The number of farms enumerated in the agricultural census was practically unchanged from 1947 to 1960, although an increase of about 21,000 farms was registered in the preceding decade (table 5). The number of farms reporting size, and thereby contributing data on land in farms, increased by about 7,000 between 1937 and 1947 and by almost 16,000 between 1947 and 1960.

The farm size classifications employed in the 1960 agricultural census have been combined below into the four following categories: Small farms, 25 hectares (62 acres) or less; medium-size farms, 25.1 to 200 hectares (63 to 494 acres); large farms, 200.1 to 1,000 hectares (494 to 2,471 acres); and very large farms, more than 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres). The number of farms and proportion of farm numbers in each size category in 1960 was as follows:

Farm size	Number	Percent
Small.	181,404	38.4
Medium	186,258	39.5
Large.	63,153	13.4
Very large . . .	26,358	3.1

Small farms constituted more than 60 percent of all farms in the Northeast, Northwest, and Monte regions. Medium-size farms were predominant in the Chaco and the Pampa, accounting for 47.5 and 53 percent of farm numbers, respectively, in these regions. Very large farms were the prevailing size in Patagonia with 39 percent of the total for the region, although small farms were common enough to account for 35.5 percent. Large and very large farms were most numerous in the Pampa, amounting to about 60,000 or 24 percent.

The distribution of land according to farm sizes in 1960 was as follows:

Farm size	1,000 hectares	Percent
Small.	1,760	1.0
Medium	16,488	9.4
Large.	26,545	15.2
Very large . . .	130,350	74.4

The proportion of land contained in very large farms ranged from 52 percent in the Pampa region to 98 percent in Patagonia. Medium-size and large farms were most significant in the Pampa where they held 18 and 29 percent, respectively, of the farmland in the region. Small farms attained most importance in the Northeast, containing 4.5 percent of the regional land in farms.

Between 1947 and 1960, the number of small farms increased by almost 32,000, with the proportion of total farms rising from 33 to 38.5 percent. In the same period, the number of medium-size farms declined by 6,000 and larger farms by 3,000, while the proportion of farms in these sizes fell from 63 to 58.5 percent.

Another classification indicating the scale of operations, which was based on a 10-percent sample of the 1960 agricultural census, employed the following four categories: (1) subfamily, capable of supporting less than two persons; (2) family, capable of supporting two to four persons; (3) multifamily, medium-size farms, capable of supporting five to 12 persons; (4) multifamily, large farms, capable of supporting more than 12 persons (table 6). The number and proportion of farms in these categories were estimated as follows:

Farm scale	Number	Percent
Subfamily.	200,976	43.2
Family	226,662	48.6
Multifamily, medium-size . .	33,877	7.3
Multifamily, large	3,976	0.9

Family farms accounted for 63 percent of total farms in the Pampa region and 68 percent in Patagonia. Subfamily farms were more typical of the three northern regions, amounting to 58 to 69 percent of farm numbers in the Northeast, the Chaco, and the Northwest. In the Monte region, subfamily farms constituted 37 percent of all farms and family farms 46 percent.

The distribution of farmland according to the scale of operations in 1960 was as follows:

Farm scale	1,000 hectares	Percent
Subfamily.	5,836	3.4
Family	77,760	44.6
Multifamily, medium.	58,828	33.9
Multifamily, large	31,522	18.1

Multifamily farms occupied more land than the smaller operations in four of the six regions, ranging from 51 to 66 percent of total farmland. Family farms held 53 percent of the land in farms in the Monte region and 67 percent in the Chaco. In the Pampa, the Northwest, and Patagonia, family farms contained 40 to 45 percent of the farmland. In the Northeast, family farms accounted for only 24 percent of the land in farms, but subfamily farms held more than 10 percent, the most of any region.

Land Tenure

The land tenure situation in Argentina, as reflected in census classifications, is complex. While proprietors, renters, and sharecroppers were recorded as managing 66 percent of the farms in 1960, other forms of tenure were indicated for the remaining 34 percent. The number of farms and proportion of the total reported for the principal forms of tenure in 1960 were as follows:

Form of tenure	Number	Percent
Proprietors.	230,618	49.5
Renters.	76,727	16.5
Mixed.	33,589	7.2
Squatters.	15,815	3.4
Occupants of public land . .	39,972	8.6
Others	68,770	14.8

Farms reported under other forms of tenure included corporate, cooperative, institutional, and state farms, as well as those whose form of tenure was not ascertained during the census.

Proprietorships were the principal form of tenure in five of the six regions of Argentina in 1960, ranging from 39 percent in Patagonia to 76 percent in the Monte. The number of proprietors in the Pampa amounted to 42 percent of all proprietors in the country. Rental and sharecropping arrangements were significant only in the Pampa, where 26 percent of the farms were under this type of management, accounting for 65 percent of all renters and sharecroppers. In the Chaco region, occupants of public lands constituted 35 percent of all farms and squatters another 7 percent, while proprietors operated only 26 percent. Occupants of public lands were second in numbers in Patagonia, where they held 32 percent of the farms.

The amount and proportion of total farmland falling under the predominant forms of tenure in 1960 were as follows:

Form of tenure	1,000 hectares	Percent
Proprietors.	92,036	53.0
Renters and sharecroppers. . .	18,557	10.6
Mixed.	14,442	8.3
Squatters.	4,138	2.4
Occupants of public lands. . .	27,686	15.9
Others	17,087	9.8

Farmland operated by proprietors ranged from 45 to 66 percent of total land in farms in the six regions. Occupants of public lands accounted for 29 percent of the farmland in the Chaco region and 33 percent in Patagonia. Tenants paying rent or shares managed 16 percent of the land in farms in the Monte and 21 percent in the Pampa. Over 17 percent of the farmland of the Pampa was operated under mixed management.

The most significant item regarding land tenure which appeared in the 1960 agricultural census was the increase in the number of proprietors from 173,500 in 1947 to 230,600, a gain of 33 percent. While the increase in proprietors numbered 57,100, there was a decline of 99,000 in tenants between 1947 and 1960. Since the increase in instances of mixed management was only 3,000, many of the former tenants were apparently placed in the "other" category. There is reason to believe that they were still tenants, but designated as "contratistas" or contractors to avoid the restrictions of farm tenant laws.

Land Use Trends and Potential

The increase in population between 1947 and 1960 reduced the amount of land per capita by more than 7 hectares, although Argentina had a lower rate of growth than most Latin American countries (table 5). Farmland per capita fell from almost 13 to 8.5 hectares and cropland per capita from 2.1 to less than 1.5 hectares. Land per farm declined from 402 to 383 hectares over the same timespan and cropland per farm from 65 to 60 hectares.

Changes in the ratio of land to other inputs were more significant than changes in land tenure and land use. Argentine agriculture was almost completely mechanized during the 1920's and 1930's but most of the equipment was horse drawn. Since World War II, however, there has been a tremendous shift to tractor power on farms, with the number of tractors increasing more than 250 percent between 1947 and 1960. Between 1937 and 1960, farmland per tractor fell from more than 8,000 hectares to less than 1,700 hectares, and cropland per tractor from 1,300 to 263 hectares. Reflecting the already high degree of mechanization, farmland per plow over the same period decreased only slightly, from 242 to 224.5 hectares, and cropland per plow only from 39 to 35 hectares.

Although the expansion of cropland over the past 30 years has been slight, there is considerable potential to be exploited. First, the vast area of natural pasture can provide additional cropland in the humid zone, although soil and water problems are limiting factors in some subregions. Second, an area of potential cropland not presently used for crops or livestock was reported in the 1960 agricultural census. Third, colonization, drainage, and irrigation projects, planned and proceeding, are designed to add 2.8 million hectares outside the Pampa region. A conservative estimate of the total potential cropland from these three sources is 12.5 million hectares, a potential increase of 46 percent over the 1960 census figure.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Data on capital investment in agriculture in Argentina are scanty, as are most value data for Argentine agriculture. No figures are published on such basic information as value of farm production, gross or net income of farmers, prices received by farmers, value of farm real estate, or sales of farm inputs. The principal sources of value data for agriculture are the national accounts published by the Central Bank and the National Development Council. Occasional calculations have been made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Argentine Federal Investment Council.

Such data as are available indicate declines in per capita agricultural investment and in the agricultural share of total investment during the first 60 years of this century. Per capita investment in Argentine agriculture decreased 40 percent from the peak figure of 2,979 pesos (1950 value) which was reached in 1907 to the low of 1,783 pesos in 1955. The value of agricultural capital increased 127 percent between the beginning of the century and the end of the 1920's, but rose only 6 percent during the 1930's and World War II, and only 12.5 percent during the next 10 years (table 7). Capital in agriculture attained a peak value in 1958 but showed a drop of more than 10 percent in 1959.

The distribution of capital among the productive sectors of the Argentine economy has shown a declining share for the agricultural sector, falling from 29 percent at the beginning of the century to 21 percent in the late 1920's, to 18 percent during World War II, and to 14 percent in the late 1950's. The share of the manufacturing, mining, and construction sector did not exceed that of agriculture until the late 1950's.

MECHANIZATION

The mechanization of agriculture in Argentina is well advanced, particularly in the production of grains and oilseeds. Imports and farm purchases of grain drills, reapers, binders, and threshers increased steadily from the beginning of the century until World War II. Grain combines of the American type enjoyed growing popularity after World War I. Imports of these machines from the United States totaled about 48,500 from 1921 to 1941. Cornpickers were introduced in 1951 and reached a total of 2,300 by 1960. According to Argentine census data, the number of combines increased from 6,900 in 1947 to 12,500 in 1960.

Tractors appeared in the Pampa region after World War I, being first listed in import statistics in 1919. Two strong deterrents to the employment of tractors were first, the high cost of fuel, and second, the abundance and high quality of horses. Nevertheless, the number of tractors rose steadily, reaching 21,500 in 1937, 29,000 in 1947, and 104,000 in 1960. The latter number compares with the 148,000 farms in 1960 containing more than 100 hectares (247 acres) of land. The number of horses on farms declined from 9,858,000 in 1930 to 4,847,000 in 1960; some 2 million of those reported in 1960 were saddle horses.

The Argentine farm machinery industry was born early in the century, but the production of complex items has been a more recent achievement. The first impetus to the industry occurred during World War II, when imports dwindled to nothing. The principal stimulant, however, was the program for national industrialization, which imposed severe restrictions on imports and provided various incentives for local manufacture. As a result, the industry produces tractors, combines, cornpickers, and multibottom plows, as well as disc harrows, grain drills, cultivators, mowers, rakes, manure spreaders, spraying equipment, and spare parts. Imports of motors, bearings, transmissions and similar components have been gradually replaced by domestic products. Despite the steady advance of industrial technology, however, costs of domestic equipment remain high, and the quality does not equal that of imported products. Many Argentine farmers still prefer the familiar imported equipment and by careful maintenance keep many items in operation long after their normal lifespans have been exceeded.

The young Argentine tractor industry had its origin in an official circular of December 1953, inviting foreign bids for the establishment of domestic plants. The key provision of the tractor program was the restriction of import licenses to tractor manufacturers. In late 1954 and early 1955, the Government signed exclusive manufacturing contracts with one Italian company and three German companies. Total annual production was set at 13,200 units, and each company had a schedule fixing the proportion of domestic components to be utilized over a 5-year period. Imported materials could enter at the low official rate of exchange. Only the Italian company had started plant construction when Government policy was changed. Construction plans of the three Germany companies were halted and their activities were limited to assembling imported components with available domestic items. The other firm was permitted to continue construction and tooling, and all four companies continued to receive import licenses. In late 1957, the Government issued new regulations for the industry, the chief features being termination of exclusive manufacturing rights, cancellation of requirements for domestic components, and establishment of subsidies based on the utilization of domestic manufactures. The following year the Government approved construction by an American company of a plant with an annual output of 3,000 tractors and accompanying implements.

Revised regulations for the tractor industry were published in February 1959. These were modified the following September and again in early 1960. Subsidies for use of domestic components were replaced by exemptions from import surcharges in proportion to utilization of domestic manufactures. A subsidy limited to the 1959 year was provided amounting to the peso equivalent of the home factory cost for each assembled tractor. Exemptions from import surcharges were extended for 5 years, at which time each company was supposed to have reduced imported components to 20 percent of the total cost of each tractor. Approved manufacturers by the end of 1960 consisted of one Italian company, one U.S. company, one state enterprise, and three German companies. New applicants included three U.S. firms, one Canadian firm, and one Czechoslovakian, but none was accepted by the Government. The last company added to the industry was an Argentine farm machinery manufacturer licensed to produce an American tractor. This firm--the only member of the industry without foreign participation--was harassed by a shortage of funds for expansion and operation and went out of production in 1964. The state enterprise, after phasing out tractor production, stopped all operations in 1964. A Government decree of October 1963 extended the original 5-year tractor program through 1966 and provided that imports amounting to 10 percent of factory cost could be entered without paying surcharges.

The Argentine tractor industry now has an estimated capacity of 30,000 units per year, employs 3,000 workers, buys from 1,000 suppliers, and distributes through 560 dealers. Tractor output rose from 10,050 in 1956 to more than 20,000 in 1960 and ranged from 11,000 to 15,000 from 1961 to 1965, but declined to less than 10,000 in 1966. Imports of assembled tractors fell from 10,600 in 1956 to 5,500 in 1958 and have not exceeded 50 in any year since. Imports of disassembled units totaled 1,600 from 1959 to 1962 but were then subjected to prohibitive import surcharges. High prices and the absence of consumer credit have been longstanding obstacles to tractor sales.

Agricultural mechanization loans made available by the official Bank of the Nation, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, have improved the credit situation in recent years. Stronger competition has increased the financing of factory sales and prevented retail tractor prices from keeping pace with recurrent peso devaluation. The decline in 1966 tractor sales was attributed to the farm price squeeze and the removal of tax exemptions prevailing through 1965.

LABOR USE

The agricultural labor force in Argentina declined sharply after World War II. This development was in marked contrast with the situation throughout the first half of the century during which the labor force held remarkably stable in the countryside. The number of workers in agriculture, according to census data, was as follows:

	Permanent	Seasonal	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1908 . . .	1,213	1,080	2,293
1914 . . .	1,411	573	1,984
1937 . . .	1,478	521	1,999
1947 . . .	1,171	890	2,061
1960 . . .	1,274	213	1,487

The decline in the total number of workers between 1947 and 1960 amounted to 28 percent. The permanent labor force showed little change from 1908 to 1960, although the number of farms increased from 222,000 to 472,000. The decline occurred in seasonal labor force, which fell from 1.1 million in 1908 to just over 200,000 in 1960. Agriculture in Argentina did not suffer a labor shortage until the postwar period, when many rural workers were attracted to urban centers by the Government's industrialization campaign of 1947-51.

Contributing to the movement of farm workers to the cities were the consistently low wage rates characteristic of Argentine agriculture. The customary differential between the salaries of agricultural laborers and the wages of industrial workers was formalized in the labor laws enacted in the 1940's. Legal minimums were established in 1944 for common farm workers in all parts of the Republic and for skilled farm laborers in 1949. The basic remuneration for sugarcane workers was laid down in 1946 and that for other seasonal laborers for the 1948/49 crop year. The pay fixed by law was that due workers not furnished food or housing, such perquisites being deductible from basic remuneration. Under the law, agricultural laborers, like those in industry, also enjoyed paid holidays and vacations, accident and sickness compensation, and hospital and medical assistance. Thus, the data set forth in table 8 are strictly comparable for both categories of workers.

The remuneration of skilled agricultural laborers averaged about 62 percent of that received by similar industrial laborers over the 15 years from 1949 to 1963, ranging from a low of 49 percent in 1950 to a high of 80 percent in 1963 (table 8). Common laborers in agriculture suffered similar differentials, averaging 63 percent of the wages paid their counterparts in industry during the 16-year period from 1948 to 1963. The range in this proportion fell from 80 percent in 1953 to only 49 percent in 1960 and 1961 but rose to a high of 82 percent in 1963. These differentials were eliminated suddenly in 1964, when farm workers were included in a new minimum wage law, a measure which was adopted rather hurriedly by the national legislature to the apparent surprise of the major farm organizations. It was expected that this substantial pay raise would result in a serious increase in farm production costs, particularly for labor-intensive crops like fruits, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, tea, tung nuts, and yerba mate. The province of Misiones, practically the sole producer of the last three crops, was in special difficulty. By the end of 1967, there had been no specific complaint against the wage law, although all production costs were rising. The fact that the growing areas for labor-intensive crops are remote from the capital offers a partial explanation for the lack of complaints.

Agricultural Production and Marketing

CROPS

Production Practices

The production of grains and oilseeds is concentrated in the Pampa. Producers employ the same techniques as those used in the United States and Canada. Land preparation and seeding is largely mechanized, since all larger farms have tractors and accompanying equipment; however, about 15 percent of the land is prepared and seeded with horse-drawn implements. Almost all harvesting is done by power-driven machinery, chiefly combines and cornpickers. Stationary threshers are now rare.

Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are seeded between May and August, principally in June and July, and harvested from November to mid-January. Corn is planted from September to December and picked from March to June. There is practically no application of fertilizers or insecticides to grain and oilseed crops. Rust and smut are serious wheat problems, but insect infestation is not severe. New and improved varieties have raised wheat and corn yields in recent years, but yields of other grains and oilseeds have been declining. The primary use of coarse grains is for winter pasture, about 80 percent of barley and oats area being devoted to this purpose. If permanent pasture is ample, considerable quantities of coarse grain are harvested. Two other factors contributing to the abandonment of grain areas are recurrent droughts and the chronic shortage of skilled labor for operating machinery.

The production of vegetables and deciduous fruits,divided between the irrigated oases of the Monte and northern Patagonia and the suburban environs of manufacturing centers like Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Rosario, represents an intensive and efficient branch of Argentine agriculture. The irrigated areas along the Rio Negro and around the cities of San Raphael, Mendoza, and San Juan are characterized by small farms, by utilization of fertilizer, sprays, selected varieties, and machinery, and by packing and packaging suitable for export markets. The farming techniques employed in the areas surrounding the large industrial cities are less efficient, but products in these areas are intended principally for the nearby urban markets, so that quality standards are more permissive.

Crop production practices in the three northern regions of Argentina vary widely. The large sugarcane plantations of Tucuman and citrus groves of Jujuy and Salta are among the most efficient operations in the country in terms of land and labor organization, employment of fertilizer, pesticides, and machinery, and processing of products for marketing. On the other hand, the large plantations in the Northeast producing citrus fruit, tung nuts, tea, and yerba mate evidence little attention to cultural practices, and operations are hampered by heavy rainfall, diseases, pests, labor shortages, and transport difficulties. The small and medium-sized farms typical of cotton production in the Chaco and neighboring provinces suffer from excessive rainfall during the harvest season, so that yields and quality are normally low, and little incentive exists to invest in machinery, fertilizer, and pesticides. Labor, though frequently in short supply at picking time, is considerably cheaper than the high-priced capital inputs which would be required for mechanization. Tobacco production, in spite of problems similar to those affecting other crops of the northern regions, is a high consumer of fertilizer.

Marketing Practices

The movement of grains and oilseeds from the farms of the Pampa region to major markets is efficient and modern. The producing areas are served by a large number of registered grain buyers and the principal markets by brokers and commission merchants. Large producers normally sell direct to processors or exporters, while small producers sell to elevator operators or commission merchants. Agricultural cooperatives also market considerable grain. Trucks, and trailers drawn by tractors or trucks, haul products from the fields to markets and storage. Rail shipments take most of the traffic from main interior points, but trucks handle short hauls in the vicinity of ports. Country elevators are widespread in the producing areas, and port elevators serve the principal overseas outlets. Total storage capacity exceeds 14 million tons, including both railroad and port facilities, with storage for about 5.5 million tons owned by the National Grain Board and storage for about 8.8 million tons in private hands.

The principal problems in marketing of grains and oilseeds are the poor condition of railroad equipment and the excessive labor requirements for handling bagged products. Outside storage of bagged grains, stacked on concrete or wooden platforms and covered with polyethylene sheets or tarpaulins, is common on farms and railroad sidings. The trend toward bulk shipments of grains and oilseeds has made farm and country storage capacity seriously inadequate, but a major storage construction program is underway. Fumigation of stored products is mandatory, and port cleaning and drying facilities are excellent. Government grade standards apply for all export crops, and a grade certificate is issued for all overseas shipments. The grain milling and vegetable oil extraction industries are among the best developed in Argentina.

Cooperative marketing is typical of the fruit and vegetable producers in the irrigated oases of the West and of the cotton, tobacco, and yerba mate producers of the North. The marketing of deciduous fruits in the irrigated zones of Mendoza, San Juan, and the Rio Negro valley is characterized by careful grading, efficient packing, and attractive packaging, in operations comparable to those of the United States about 25 years ago. Government grade standards are maintained, and Government inspection is enforced at ports. Major marketing problems exist, however, including poor roads, scarcity of refrigerated railroad cars, inadequacy of ventilated railroad cars, difficulty of interregional movement, and shortage of cold storage capacity. Poor roads cause rough treatment of products like fruits and vegetables before arrival at rail or river shipping points, so that quality is reduced and spoilage accelerated from the start of the marketing process.

Other producing regions which are distant from the large urban markets and export shipping centers have similar problems. Shipments of citrus fruits and vegetables from the Northwest require 4 to 6 days to reach Buenos Aires, partly because a narrow-gauge railway must be used for a portion of the trip. The perishability of these products is further threatened by the poor rolling stock available for shipment to the coast. Products from Misiones normally move by truck from farms to river boats, then down the Paraguay River to the railhead at Posadas, and finally by rail to Buenos Aires, taking 6 to 8 days for the complete route. Shipments from Formosa and Chaco provinces, which would presumably benefit from direct movement down the Parana River to Santa Fe, Rosario, and Buenos Aires, are so frustrated by inefficient river transport that rail and truck traffic is increasing rapidly.

LIVESTOCK

Production Practices

The Pampa, which contains most of the cattle and hogs and half of the sheep of Argentina, is one of the great natural livestock regions of the world. Three types of operations can be distinguished in the Pampa. First is the range type of cattle and sheep production typified by the east central section of Buenos Aires province where soil and climate are unsuitable for alfalfa. Although appropriate for mutton and wool production, this section must market cattle as light slaughter animals or feeder stock. Second is the cattle-finishing operation centered in western Buenos Aires province in which young animals from breeding herds and purchased feeders are finished on fattening pastures, chiefly alfalfa, for about 12 months. Third is the intensive production represented by hog farming in the Corn Belt around Rosario and by dairy farming in the vicinity of the large cities.

The quality of breeding stock is generally high. Fencing and cross-fencing to subdivide pastures is a common method of obtaining rotation grazing and better growth of forage. Vaccination to control disease is widely practiced. Some ranchers make use of new grasses, legumes, and herbicides to improve the quality of feed. Many deficiencies, however, are observable. Pastures suffer from weed infestation, brush intrusion, and erosion from water and wind. Clipping and other mechanical or chemical controls of weeds and brush are seldom practiced. Little fertilizer is applied to pastures. Diseases cause heavy losses, the annual reduction in meat production from foot-and-mouth disease being estimated at 20 percent. Other scourges include anthrax, blackleg, brucellosis, hog cholera, and sheep parasites. Calf crops are estimated at about 60 percent. Productivity in 1962 was estimated at 111 pounds of beef per head of cattle on farms, 93 pounds of pork and lard per hog, and 8 pounds of mutton and 10 pounds of wool per sheep.

Pastures in Patagonia, the Chaco, and the Northeast are almost universally unimproved. Brush removal, weed control, improved grasses, and reduced grazing would increase production of forage in these areas. Severe winters and frequent droughts are the principal problems for the sheep growers of Patagonia. Ticks and tick fever are common in northern Argentina, although dipping is the general practice. Good breeds of fine wool sheep are typical of Patagonia, but scrub cattle are common under the difficult conditions of the Chaco.

Dairy production in Argentina consists of milk-producing areas surrounding the major cities and of butter and cheese districts farther out from population centers. In a typical dairy operation, pasture provides all feed and hand milking is done in the open. Use of sheds and milking machines is increasing, but the highly capitalized type of operation familiar to the United States is unusual.

In the early years of the dairy industry, when the market for fluid milk was limited, the Shorthorn was the major dairy breed. Most of the milk produced was destined for processing into butter and cheese, and beef-type calves were considered an important byproduct of dairy operations. With the development of fluid milk markets, particularly in metropolitan Buenos Aires, returns from milk have approached revenues from calves, so that producers for these markets have had less interest in calf feeding. An accompanying feature of this trend has been a shift to the Holstein breed, which is now predominant in fluid milk production.

Hog production in Argentina is typically an extensive operation based on alfalfa pasture for about 10 months and rye or barley pasture for 2 months, supplemented by corn and sometimes skim milk or whey. Fencing is used to divide pasture into lots, and feeding platforms are provided for young pigs. Farrowing takes place in the open, but lean-to shelters are available in case of inclement weather. Duroc Jersey, Poland China, and Landrace are the major breeds. The more serious diseases include cholera, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. Worms are a severe problem also. Vaccination of herds and rotation of pastures are increasingly practiced. Great interest has arisen in recent years in improving the quality of sows and boars. Many farmers are finding it possible to provide sufficient concentrates in hog rations by feeding grains of low quality, which do not command attractive prices in domestic or export markets. Productivity, while improving, is still low compared with that in the United States.

Marketing Practices

Final sales of livestock in Argentina are made direct from the farm to the packer or through local or terminal market auctions. Forty percent of the cattle sold are channelled through four terminal markets (about 35 percent through Buenos Aires' Liniers Market and 5 percent through markets in Rosario, Cordoba, and Tucuman). Another 40 percent move through local auctions, and 20 percent go direct to major packinghouses. Feeder cattle are sold from farm to farm or through local auction markets.

Approximately 65 percent of the sheep sold in Argentina move through terminal markets, mostly through the Avellaneda Market in Buenos Aires with only minor movement in Rosario, Cordoba, and Tucuman. Local auctions and private sales account for 20 percent of final sheep sales and direct sales to large packers for 15 percent, the latter method being common in Patagonia. About 60 percent of all hogs are sold at terminal markets, mostly at the Liniers Market in Buenos Aires. About 20 percent move through local auctions and private sales and about 20 percent go direct to packers.

The 20 large packing plants, or frigorificos, which constitute the export meat industry, account for about 40 percent of total cattle and sheep slaughter and about 50 percent of total hog slaughter. These plants, although antiquated and not fully maintained during the last 20 years, are sanitary and reasonably efficient. Some of the packing companies are highly diversified. In addition to producing packinghouse by-products, they can fruits and vegetables, maintain retail outlets, and even operate ranches. The domestic supply of meat is provided by a system of public abattoirs located in most municipalities, which perform custom slaughter for meat retailers. Sanitary inspection of slaughtering facilities is a function of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock.

The National Meat Board is charged with licensing plants and markets, grading cattle and meat, enforcing price regulations, controlling domestic supply and exports, publishing market information and statistics, and proposing Government policy in its area. All beef produced in major packing plants and some of that produced in local plants in Buenos Aires is subject to compulsory grading, which accounts for about 45 percent of total beef production. Mutton and pork are not graded by the Board. The three basic classes of export beef are "chiller" (mostly chilled carcass beef for the United Kingdom), "continental" (mostly frozen carcass beef for European ports), and "manufacturing". Since grain is rarely fed to cattle in Argentina, the bulk of export carcasses would fall in the category of the U.S. Good grade, very few grading as high as Choice.

Transportation is the principal problem of livestock marketing. Unpaved roads and poorly maintained railways make movement slow, so that shrinkage is high. Many animals are driven up to 20 miles to shipping points, and in Patagonia sheep are driven much greater distances.

Since sheep are generally shorn in the spring in Argentina, most wool sales are made between October and February. Flocks of the coarse and medium wool types are an exception. These sheep are frequently shorn twice a year, in November and March. The fleeces from these sheep are called second shearings. The general practice on sheep ranches is to separate fleeces and skirtings, remove foreign matter, classify the wool according to quality, and bale the various grades separately in burlap. Small producers who do not bother with these preparatory tasks receive correspondingly lower prices.

About half of the annual wool clip is sold directly by ranchers to mills or exporters. This is the usual custom of large producers. Buyers visit the ranches, examine the clip, and offer an average price for the entire lot of wool. Sometimes, buyers come to terms with producers before shearing in order to guarantee supplies of the desired grades of wool. The average quality of wool sold directly from ranches is higher than that of wool sold in central markets. It is possible that the convenience enjoyed by ranchers who sell directly to buyers is purchased in the form of lower prices.

About 30 percent of the annual clip is sold by small producers to local merchants and middlemen, who ship wool to mills or to central markets. Much of the production of Patagonia is concentrated on the coast in this manner before shipment on vessels.

The remaining 20 percent of wool production is sold in central markets, mostly in Buenos Aires, either at the Mercado Central de Frutos or at the many warehouses located in Avellaneda and Buenos Aires. About 5 percent of all wool is sold at the Victoria market in Bahia Blanca.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

The index of agricultural production in Argentina, using a 1957-59 base, indicates an overall increase of 37 percent from the years immediately preceding World War II to the early 1960's (table 9). Crop production during this period increased 25 percent and livestock production 38 percent. Output intended for domestic consumption accounted for the bulk of this expansion, since production of export commodities, particularly crops, made little progress. Grain production, having declined drastically in the postwar years, barely recovered the prewar level in the 1960's. Oilseeds have not recovered from the severe drop experienced during the early 1950's. On the other hand, production of crops consumed mainly in Argentina, such as fruits, vegetables, cotton, and tobacco, doubled in 25 years. Livestock production showed an increase of 10 percent for wool, 27 percent for meat, and 85 percent for milk.

Underlying these production trends are three distinguishing features of Argentine agriculture. First is the high productivity of the Pampa compared with the rest of the country due to exceptional advantages of soil and climate. The Pampa is the major source of bread, meat, and dairy products for the urban population and the principal producer of export commodities. The wealth of natural resources and the tradition of large holdings maintain the Pampa as a stronghold of extensive farming practices, utilizing a minimum of labor and other inputs in the production of grains, oilseeds, and livestock. Beyond the Pampa, crop and livestock operations are beset with numerous problems, both natural and economic. Crop production in these regions tends to specialize in intensive items like fruit, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. Livestock production, on the other hand, although forced to exploit the least favorable land in the country, is as extensive as any in the world.

The second distinguishing feature of Argentine agriculture is the competition between crops and livestock for land in the Pampa. This situation is based on the traditional division of interests between the large landowner devoted to livestock operations and small landowners and renters oriented to crop production. The competition for land is expressed principally by the decisions of stockmen on the relative profitability of beef or wool versus grains or oilseeds. When export crops appear to offer superior returns, the large ranchers reduce grazing activity and provide more land for renters to employ in cropping operations. When beef or wool becomes more remunerative, rental and share agreements are terminated, and pasture areas are expanded.

Third is the orientation of production, particularly in the Pampa, to exportation and world markets. This viewpoint arises, of course, from the lack of any nonfarm commodities to export, except quebracho extract. Surpluses of farm products are necessary to obtain the foreign exchange to finance imports of primary and intermediate goods for industry. The proportion of exports to production for some of the leading commodities during the 1956-65 decade was as follows:

	Percent
Wool	71
Cattle hides	63
Vegetable oils	57
Corn	49
Wheat	41
Apples	37
Barley	35
Beef	25
Mutton	25

Such dependence on exports explains the significance of world trade and prices for producer expectations, processor operations, and Government policy.

The trends in the area of harvested crops and in the seeded area of crops utilized by livestock are illustrated by the following 5-year averages:

	Crops	Livestock
	Mil. ha.	Mil. ha.
1935/36-1939/40	17.3	10.2
1940/41-1944/45	15.7	11.4
1945/46-1949/50	14.0	11.5
1950/51-1954/55	13.3	12.8
1955/56-1959/60	15.3	13.2
1960/61-1964/65	15.2	12.8

Comparing figures for the early 1960's with those of the prewar period, total seeded area increased 0.5 million hectares, or less than 2 percent. Harvested crop area during this timespan dropped 12 percent, while crop area for livestock expanded 25 percent.

The decline in area of harvested crops was due to cutbacks in seedings of the principal export crops, grains and oilseeds. The disappearance of European markets during World War II and the Government monopoly of export trade through the operations of IAPI resulted in a rapid decline. The trends in areas for these two crop groups were as follows:

	Grains	Oilseeds
	Mil. ha.	Mil. ha.
1935/36-1939/40	12.6	3.4
1940/41-1944/45	10.6	3.6
1945/46-1949/50	9.0	3.3
1950/51-1954/55	9.3	2.0
1955/56-1959/60	10.4	2.8
1960/61-1964/65	10.2	2.7

The decline in harvested grain area from the prewar period to the immediate postwar years was about 29 percent and from peak year to low year, 49 percent. The drop in oilseed area, which affected flaxseed almost entirely, occurred later than the decline in grain area and amounted to 43 percent between the war years and the early 1950's. From the peak wartime oilseed year to the 1954/55 low, the decline was 64 percent.

Grain area for harvest reached postwar peaks in the 1960's, but the average area in recent years amounted to only 80 percent of the prewar level. Oilseed area averaged about 75 percent of the wartime seedings after the middle 1950's.

The so-called industrial crops and fruits and vegetables have increased steadily in seeded area from the turn of the century to the present. Increases from the immediate prewar years to the early 1960's were as follows:

	1,000 hectares	Percent
Industrial crops . . .	434	58
Vegetables	175	66
Fruits	389	150

Because these crops are grown principally for domestic consumption, their expansion can be expected to parallel population growth. Since population increased about 35 percent between 1937 and 1963, added production of these crops has permitted increases in per capita consumption. The most important of these crops in terms of area are cotton, grapes, apples, oranges, peaches, potatoes, and tobacco.

The area devoted to forage crops rose steadily from the beginning of World War II to the late 1950's. The increase from the immediate prewar years to the middle 1950's amounted to about 3 million hectares, a rise of about 55 percent. After 1961/62, however, there was a decline in forage crop area exceeding 1 million hectares. The area of unharvested grains showed little long-term change over the period under consideration. Omitting drought years, the prewar area unharvested was 25 percent of the seeded grain area, while in the late 1950's and early 1960's the average was 31 percent (table 10). This shift reflects the decline in the proportion of grain area seeded to wheat and corn and the increase in the proportion seeded to barley, oats, and rye, which are often cultivated as pasture crops. The growing share of grain sorghums in total grain area also contributed to the increase in proportion of area unharvested.

PRODUCTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The general agricultural policy of the Argentine Government aims at the expansion of production under the private enterprise system with a minimum of controls. Government programs are directed toward developing agricultural credit, research, and extension; improving transport and market facilities; and providing price incentives to encourage production of preferred commodities. Agrarian reform is concerned more with the provision of titles for squatters and renters than with the dissolution of large estates.

Agricultural research and extension are the responsibility of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), founded in 1957, which supervises 54 experiment stations and 98 rural extension offices. Research is primarily concerned with testing developments achieved abroad, and little original investigation is attempted. For example, investigations into the pathology and prognosis of "enteque seco," a cattle disease of southeastern Buenos Aires province,have progressed very slowly. The most significant basic research achievement in Argentina has been the development of improved grain varieties, particularly wheat.

The bulk of agricultural credit is extended by the Bank of the Nation through production loans to farmers and operational loans to cooperatives. Special credit to forward Government programs is arranged by the National Agricultural Promotion Commission (PROAGRO), which was established in 1963. Its first operation was the provision of credit for seeding improved pastures. Local authorities screen these loans, and INTA provides technical assistance. One such program is designed to double the livestock-carrying capacity of an area comprising 15 million hectares in the province of Buenos Aires.

Regulation of the most important agricultural commodities is the province of several semiautonomous official organizations. These boards report to either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Commerce.

Private companies and cooperatives handle most grain marketing, but the National Grain Board has authority to buy grains and oilseeds at support prices and to sell to processors and exporters or, in some cases, to foreign state trading agencies. The Board also sets grades and standards, inspects and grades export shipments, regulates marketing, and conducts research and extension work with producers. In addition to owning about one-third of the commercial grain storage facilities in Argentina, including most of those at ports and railroad stations, the Board supervises storage operations of private traders.

The National Meat Board regulates the grading of cattle and meat, licenses packing plants and livestock markets, recommends policy affecting exports and domestic consumption of meat, proposes changes in livestock and meat price policy, and publishes market news and livestock statistics. Board officials grade all beef processed in large central and interior packing plants and in designated Buenos Aires slaughterhouses. Market reporters from the Board record sales and prices at all terminal livestock markets.

The National Cotton Board is responsible for promoting production, marketing, and processing of cotton. Since 1958/59, production loans have replaced support prices in the area of financing, but official restriction of cotton fiber and textile imports has resulted in satisfactory and stable domestic prices. Research on new and improved varieties, production practices, fertilizer applications, and insect and disease control have produced useful results, but little application is made of this information. The Board operates gins in outlying areas not served by private gins and provides a cotton classing school with courses covering most phases of production and marketing.

The National Sugar Bureau controls the production and marketing of sugarcane and sugar by fixing prices and assigning quotas.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Projects for increasing crop and livestock production in Argentina grew out of the findings of two comprehensive studies of the postwar national economy. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) provided a study group which, along with Argentine experts, initiated in 1956 and published in 1959 an economic analysis of the period between the end of World War II and 1955.

The ECLA study noted that economic stagnation in Argentina during the decade following World War II had resulted in a declining annual per capita growth rate in gross domestic product. Among the defects of the economy was the failure of exports to expand due to the discouragement of agricultural investment and the contentment with extensive production methods. ECLA considered a structural change necessary in crop and livestock production to achieve the essential expansion in agricultural output and exports. It was suggested that an overall increase of 81 percent in production would result in the Pampa region by the diversion of land from livestock to crops and the adoption of improved farming practices.

According to ECLA projections in 1955, the harvested area in the Pampa could be expanded 5.3 million hectares by the end of 1967, with principal crops accounting for most of the increase (table 11). It was estimated that during the same period 446,000 hectares of the 1.8 million hectares of potential crop area outside the Pampa could be utilized for major crops through clearing, drainage, and irrigation. The principal means recommended for intensifying production were mechanization, crop rotation, erosion control, fertilizer application, seed improvement, weed destruction, disease and pest control, pasture management, and introduction of new forage crops. Among proposed institutional changes were unfreezing of farm rents, facilitating farm ownership for renters and sharecroppers, increasing size of small farmsteads, and promoting use of farm inputs produced by domestic industry even at relatively high prices.

An Argentine study group formed by the Federal Investment Council and the Institute for Economic and Financial Studies of the General Confederation of Employers continued and expanded the ECLA analysis in a series of reports published from 1962 to 1965 under the title "Programa Conjunto para el Desarrollo Agropecuario e Industrial". The 5-year national economic development plan, put into effect November 1, 1964, was based on studies by the National Development Council, most of whose members had contributed to the previous analyses. This plan included detailed goals for important grains, oilseeds, pasture, and livestock products (table 12). Comparison of selected goals of the plan with the ECLA projections for 1967 indicate a generally close relationship (table 13).

The national economic development plan set an annual growth rate for 1965-69 of 5.7 percent for gross domestic product, and a per capita rate of 4.0 percent. The yearly increase was projected at 7.4 percent for manufacturing but at only 5.5 percent for other sectors, including agriculture. The average rate of investment was expected to be 20.5 percent of GDP with a planned total of $8 billion, most of which was scheduled for industry, transport, and communications. The average annual trade balance for the 5 years was forecast at $629 million, a surplus to be achieved against average annual imports of $1.2 billion. It is noteworthy that the agricultural sector, which was expected to pay the foreign trade bill, was scheduled to receive little public investment assistance.

The plan recognized the inadequate development of crops and livestock, however. No change was forecast in the composition of agricultural exports, but the plan called for a substantial increase in quantity exported. The increased production required to satisfy export and domestic requirements was expected to be achieved by intensification of production, since expansion of arable land area was acknowledged to be difficult. For the Pampa region, the plan called for a massive shift of land from natural pasture to seeded pasture and crops. About 4.1 million hectares would be shifted from natural pasture to seeded pasture and 3.6 million hectares from natural pasture to crops. This would result in an increase in crop area of 31 percent for grains, 23 percent for temporary pasture, and 50 percent for permanent pasture.

The principal pasture improvement program was scheduled for 37 districts of southern Buenos Aires province, where some 37,000 farms in 1965 carried 8.5 million head of cattle on 15 million hectares of land, with the goal of doubling the carrying capacity of the area. Four pilot farms were planned to demonstrate the methods of accomplishing the shift. The first cropping project was to be centered on a credit program to be instituted in the community of La Vanguardia, 40 kilometers northwest of Pergamino in northern Buenos Aires province, with the introduction of new methods supervised by the extension service.

The plan called for programs outside the Pampa region be devoted to citrus and deciduous fruits, grapes, cotton, and sugar. Besides the attention given to grains, oilseeds, beef, and wool in the Pampa region, potatoes and dairy products were to be promoted in the major producing areas. The output of deciduous fruits and dairy products was to be given the utmost encouragement because of their contribution to export trade. The stimulation of other crops, especially potatoes, cotton, and sugar, was to be limited to increases corresponding to population growth.

The colonization program was to be directed toward the settlement of new irrigated areas in the Northwest and nonirrigated areas in the Northeast. Available funds were considered sufficient to develop and colonize about 45,000 hectares of irrigated land.

The investment requirement for the agricultural plan was estimated at 228 billion pesos, the bulk of which would be private expenditures for machinery, vehicles, fencing, and housing. Public investment, budgeted at only 8.8 billion pesos,was scheduled for colonization and construction of grain elevators.

Agricultural Demand

DOMESTIC DEMAND

Population

Adjusted census data indicate a declining proportion of children under 15 years of age and an increasing proportion of persons over 64 years of age, but the age group of persons ranging from 15 to 64 years, now about 65 percent of total population, is apparently stable. The balance between male and female in the national population has shown little change in recent years.

The current rate of population growth in Argentina is estimated at 1.6 percent per year, with a mid-1966 population of 22,710,000. This figure represents a continuation of the declining rate of growth observable since World War I. The cause of the declining growth rate has been a combination of decreases in the proportion of births to deaths and a decrease in the number of immigrants entering the country. There has been a series of downward shifts in growth rate from about 5 percent up to World War I, to about 3 percent between the wars, and to 2 percent since World War II (table 14). This pattern is typical of nations undergoing industrialization and urbanization.

Urbanization has occurred more rapidly in Argentina than in any other Latin American nation except Uruguay. A rough observation indicates that the urban proportion of the total population increased from about one-third in the middle of the 19th century to about one-half in the early years of the 20th century to about two-thirds in the middle of the 20th century. The 1960 census, which defined urban population as population of cities of 2,000 or more, reported the urban population as 68 percent of the total. It probably reached 69 percent by mid-1966, and is projected by ECLA at 70 percent in 1970.

The Pampa, containing most of the industry and supplying most of the agricultural products of the country, has the bulk of the population and of the urban concentration. In addition to the city of Buenos Aires and its metropolitan cluster of cities, the second and third industrial centers of the Nation, Rosario and Cordoba, are located in the region. Other important Pampean cities are Santa Fe, Parana, La Plata, Mar del Plata, and Bahia Blanca plus such satellite towns as Avellaneda, Quilmes, and Lomas de Zamora. Only two principal cities are located outside the Pampa--Tucuman and Mendoza.

Income

Based on the value of the peso in 1960, consumption expenditures, that is, per capita personal disposable income less savings increased 12.5 percent in Argentina between the early 1950's and the early 1960's, reaching a record high of $443 (dollar equivalent of 1960 pesos) in 1965 (table 15). The annual average for the 5 years 1961-65 was $413 compared with $367 for 1950-54. For the 16 years 1950-65, the annual average was $394. The 1965 peak was 25 percent above the 1953 low. Year-to-year variation ranged from a loss of 9.7 percent to a gain of 8.8 percent, but the average annual change was an increase of 1.0 percent.

Total personal disposable income less savings increased 37 percent from 1950-54 to 1961-65. Measured in 1960 prices, the gain from 1950 to 1965 was 49 percent. Illustrative of the violent inflation endured by Argentina is the fact that, in current pesos, this was an increase of 4,600 percent, from 48 billion pesos in 1950 to 2,256 billion pesos in 1965.

Consumption

The composition of family consumption expenditures, according to the calculations of the National Development Council, changed very little between 1950 and 1961. The two principal nonfood categories were textiles and leather and rubber goods, which accounted for 21 to 25 percent of total expenditures, and services, such as transport, communications, electricity, gas, water, housing, and financial activities, which were responsible for 19 to 21 percent. Processed foods, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 20 to 22 percent of family consumption, and meat for an additional 9 to 11 percent. Other agricultural commodities were responsible for 6 to 9 percent of personal expenditures. Consumption of agricultural products, including imports, averaged about 62 percent of total family consumption over the 12-year period, showing a downward trend from 65 to 58 percent. Food items, plus tobacco, declined between 1950 and 1961 from 33 to 30 percent of family consumption expenditures, averaging about 32 percent for the period.

The mild climate enjoyed by most regions of the country reduces the requirements for clothing, housing, and fuel, so that a high proportion of personal income can be expended on food. In addition, the concentration of population in the principal agricultural producing regions simplifies the problem of food distribution, and marketing is aided by the comprehensive railroad, highway, and river transport systems.

The national diet of Argentina has been one of the highest in the world in calories per capita since World War I, when the development of industry added balance to an agricultural economy which had recently increased crop production to the already high level of livestock output. Since that period increasingly large amounts of fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, sugar, and dairy products have been added to a diet which was formerly heavy in bread and meat.

Per capita consumption reached the level of about 3,000 calories per day before World War II and has maintained that level ever since (table 16). Calculations of food consumption for 1935-39 by Argentine and U.S. Department of Agriculture investigators agree fairly well on caloric intake, although they show some divergence in the amount assigned to various components of the diet. Part of the difference is due to the basing of Argentine estimates on the availability of food supplies at the household level while USDA estimates are at the retail level. The Argentine figures may be overstated for vegetables, meat, and milk, while the USDA figures may be too high for cereals and are apparently too low for vegetables and cassava. The Argentine computation was based on the daily consumption recorded for 1 month in 600 households observed by the National Institute of Nutrition between July 1936 and November 1937. These figures were adjusted to a national basis by using estimates of food supplies and population for the year 1937, although some items of food supply were adjusted by using a longer period.

Food balances for the 3-year periods 1956-58 and 1959-61, with a projection for 1970, have recently been completed by the USDA's Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Economic Research Service. These indicate an average diet providing more than 3,200 calories per person per day in Argentina. A rough comparison with the Argentine and USDA estimates for 1935-39 permits some observations on per capita consumption trends. The consumption of cereals, sweetpotatoes, pulses, butter, and eggs has remained largely unchanged. The principal declines have occurred in the consumption of beef and milk, although mutton and lamb, corn, and cassava have also dropped off. Consumption of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, fats and oils, sugar, rice, pork, fish, and cheese has increased.

The USDA projection of the 1970 Argentine food balance is based on increases in demand due to population and income growth and on the income elasticities for various food items. The elasticities employed were those developed for Argentina by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: cereals -0.3, starchy roots -0.2, pulses and nuts 0.0, eggs 0.1, meat 0.15, sugar 0.3, fats and oils 0.35, dairy products 0.4, fish 0.4, and vegetables and fruits 0.6. The coefficients for population and income were 1.7 and 1.0, respectively. While the latter may be too low in view of the overall Alliance for Progress goal of 2.5 percent for Latin America and the Argentine development plan goal of 4.0 percent, projections to 1970 are estimated to be reasonably close, considering the decrease in the rate of population growth and the low income elasticities.

RELATION BETWEEN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DEMAND

From the colonial period to the present, the agriculture of Argentina has been geared to meeting foreign demand while simultaneously meeting an expanding list of domestic requirements. The roster of prominent exports began with cattle hides and salted beef, to which were added chilled beef, mutton, and wool, then wheat, corn, and flaxseed, and finally proliferated into vegetable oils, oilseed cakes and meals, milling byproducts, fruits, vegetables, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. The domestic market was supplied with an increasing variety of low-cost agricultural products and often benefited from Government intervention to limit exports or to restrict imports. At the same time, the dependence upon revenue and foreign exchange from agricultural exports and the bountiful production of the Pampa permitted heavy shipments of many commodities without effect upon internal consumption.

Domestic demand, reflecting the growing population and rising income, has claimed an increasing share of farm and ranch output. Between the immediate prewar period 1935-39 and the late postwar period 1956-61, increases in Argentine consumption of the principal agricultural commodities were frequently spectacular (table 17). Although consumption of wheat increased only 9.5 percent, the intake of beef, rice, and sugar rose by more than 60 percent, that of potatoes and fats and oils doubled, and that of apples and pears quadrupled. Feed grain requirements were about 7 times higher for corn and 3 times higher for other grains, chiefly barley, oats, and rye. The demand of consumer industries was up two-thirds for hides, doubled for wool, tripled for cotton, and quintupled for linseed oil.

Foreign demand for Argentine crop and livestock products, like domestic demand, has been increasing steadily. The response of Argentine supply to foreign demand has been generally positive, but in some cases domestic requirements have reduced the supply available for export. The most notable decreases in export volume between the prewar and postwar period cited above were 71 percent for corn, 65 percent for linseed oil or flaxseed equivalent, and 35 percent for wheat. Cotton exports, which were considerably less significant, declined 80 percent. Beef and wool exports were the least affected of the major commodities, falling off only 15 and 10 percent, respectively. Items which increased sharply in export volume included other grains (barley, oats, rye, millet, and birdseed), sugar, apples, and pears. Exports of fats and oils rose 19 percent. Prewar imports which became postwar exports were exemplified by potatoes, rice, and tobacco.

Projections of domestic demand for 1970 show an increase in the consumption of all commodities except wool and grain sorghums (table 17). Wool is expected to face severe competition from synthetic fibers, and grain sorghum production is believed to have stabilized after a remarkable expansion since 1955. Further sharp increases in exports of apples, pears, and sugar are projected for 1970 over 1956-61 and substantial export gains for wheat, corn, potatoes, and fats and oils. Minor increases are expected for wool, hides, and beef. Grain sorghum exports are projected at a level of about one-half million tons per year and tobacco exports at 10,000. Cotton exports are expected to continue at the 1956-61 level, but exports of other grains (barley, oats, rye, millet, and birdseed) may decline. Rice trade will probably be negligible by 1970.

Agricultural Trade

The foreign trade of Argentina in the past has been characterized by a preponderance of agricultural commodities in its export list and a dependence upon imports for many nonagricultural necessities. The bulk of export trade continues to consist mainly of grains, vegetable oils, and livestock products, but import requirements have gradually shifted from consumption goods to primary and intermediate materials for industry and capital equipment. Agriculture in recent years has accounted for 90 to 95 percent of total export value each year but only 5 to 10 percent of total import value. The general foreign trade trends, however, conceal significant minor shifts in the composition of exports and imports which affect agricultural competition between Argentina and the United States both abroad and within the two countries.

POSITION IN WORLD MARKETS

Argentina is one of the great agricultural exporters of the world. It is occasionally first among the Latin American nations in the total value of agricultural exports, but usually ranks second to Brazil. Argentina, however, is first in the exportation of nontropical products, thus coming into direct competition with the United States in world markets for many crop and livestock products. According to trade statistics for the years from 1946 to 1965, Argentina is the world's leading supplier of beef, linseed oil, oilseed cakes and meals, and milling byproducts, and a strong competitor in international markets for meat products, wool, hides and skins, bread grains, feed grains, edible oils, animal fats, dairy products, and deciduous fruits. The average Argentine share in world exports of these items during the postwar period ranged from 7.5 percent for cattle to 60 percent for linseed oil (table 18).

Argentina is the only important Latin American exporter of bread grains. In the world market for wheat for the 1946-65 period, Argentina was fourth among the leading exporters, following the United States, Canada, and Australia, with a share averaging about 9 percent. Among the world exporters of rye, Argentina ranked fourth behind Canada, the United States, and West Germany with an average share of 20 percent.

Argentina is an even stronger competitor with the United States in the export of feed grains. Exports of corn in the postwar years ranked second to those of the United States and accounted for about one-fifth of world volume, compared with a prewar share of three-fifths. Argentina also takes second place to the United States in world exports of grain sorghums, accounting since 1955 for about 14 percent of total volume. Among exporters of oats, Argentina is third to the United States and Australia with a share of 19 percent in world volume since World War II. In exports of barley, Argentina holds fifth place behind Australia, Canada, France, and the United States, averaging about 9 percent of the annual world volume.

Direct competition in vegetable oilseeds and oils between Argentina and the United States occurs only in exports of flaxseed. From a dominant prewar position, Argentina reduced exports of flaxseed in favor of linseed oil, so that shipments in 10 of the 20 years from 1946 to 1965 were nonexistent or negligible, while Canada and the United States supplied most of the flaxseed market. In markets for edible vegetable oils, Argentine exports of sunflowerseed oil and peanut oil compete indirectly with soybean oil from the United States, but domestic demand frequently limits Argentine shipments of these oils. Relatively small exports of cottonseed oil rank Argentina far behind the United States in this world market.

Argentina is also an important exporter of fruits, both deciduous and citrus, in fresh, canned, and dried form. Among world suppliers of fresh apples, Argentina ranks second to Italy and stands first in the Western Hemisphere, ahead of the United States and Canada, with about 9 percent of total volume. In the export of fresh pears, Argentina competes with the Netherlands and the United States for second place to Italy, accounting for about 12 percent of world shipments. Other fruits for which Argentine exports are significant include table grapes and oranges, prunes and raisins, and canned peaches and pears.

In the world market for feedstuffs Argentina is the leading shipper of oilseed cakes and meals and milling byproducts. Argentine exports of oilseed cakes and meals (mainly linseed, sunflowerseed, and peanut) amounted to about one-fourth of world volume between 1946 and 1965, while shipments of bran and middlings accounted for 30 percent of the trade in milling byproducts from 1956 to 1965.

From 1946 to 1965, Argentina was the world's largest meat exporter on the strength of leadership in beef shipments. Argentine exports of chilled and frozen beef accounted for 29 percent of world volume, while exports of mutton and lamb accounted for 14 percent and pork 13 percent. In the export of canned meat, Argentina competes for first place with Denmark and the Netherlands, having averaged about 20 percent of total volume in the postwar period. Although the United States exports canned meat, it receives an important share of the canned meat exported by Argentina. Exports of meat extracts from Argentina in the 1959-65 period amounted to 32 percent of world volume, well above the shipments of any other country.

The position of Argentina as a shipper of livestock products is challenged by the United States only in world markets for cattle hides and variety meats. Since 1952, when the United States became a net exporter, the two countries have alternated leadership in world exports of cattle hides, together accounting for about three-fifths of total volume. In exports of all hides and skins Argentina ranks second to the United States with a share of about 10 percent in the value of world exports from 1955 to 1965. In world exports of variety meats, such as tongues, livers, and hearts, the United States and Argentina shared the lead from 1956 to 1965, their combined share amounting to 39 percent of total volume. In the international wool trade, Argentina ranked third among exporters in the postwar years with about 10 percent of world volume. Argentine cattle exports are the largest in South America, but Argentina falls well behind the four world leaders in average shipments. Other export items important to Argentina include butter, casein, cheese, lard, tallow, condensed and evaporated milk, powdered milk, shell eggs, powdered eggs, and honey.

COMPETITION WITH THE UNITED STATES

The competition between the agricultural products of Argentina and those of the United States is of long duration, although the commodities involved in this competition have changed over the years. The agricultural competition of the two countries takes place in three separate markets: the world market, the internal market of the United States, and the internal market of Argentina. The sharpest struggle for customers occurs in the world market where both nations have been major suppliers of agricultural commodities since their colonial days. The penetration of one another's domestic markets has been strictly limited, because both produce a wide variety of commodities from the temperate and subtropical zones and both have pursued a protective policy toward agricultural producers.

The most important area of agricultural competition between the two countries has been the world grain market, with the wheat-importing nations of Europe as the principal focus. Since World War II, the search for wheat sales has become worldwide and the United States has become a stronger challenger in the marketing of corn and other feed grains. The lapse of live cattle exports from the United States after World War I left the beef market of Europe to Argentina, but exports of lard and tallow from both countries vied for the European market. The United States in recent years has also become Argentina's main competitor in exports of hides and skins and vegetable oils. Argentina has lost its outlet for flaxseed and hides and skins in the United States domestic market, but has maintained its shipments of canned meat and wool. The United States, on the other hand, has seen its sales of deciduous fruits and tobacco terminated in the domestic market of Argentina, so that the only important agricultural item shipped to Argentina now is field and garden seeds.

RECENT EXPORT TRENDS

The traditional crop exports from Argentina have been wheat, corn, flaxseed, oats, barley, and rye. Exports of livestock products have consisted of beef, wool, mutton, pork, hides and skins, lard and tallow, casein, butter, and cheese, as well as animals for breeding and slaughter. Since World War II, exports of flaxseed, oats, barley, rye, lard, and tallow have declined drastically in relative importance among Argentine agricultural products. New farm exports of increasing value have been grain sorghums, vegetable oils, oilseed cakes and meals, milling byproducts, fruits, and, very recently, cotton and sugar. In the present composition of Argentine agricultural exports, wheat, beef, wool, corn, hides and skins remain at the top in terms of value, but fruits, vegetable oils, and oilseed cakes and meals have taken over positions formerly occupied by mutton, pork, lard, and tallow. Other items which are generally maintaining their historical importance include canned meat, dairy products, live animals, variety meats, and eggs (table 19).

During the 10 years from 1956 to 1965, the leading agricultural exports in terms of average annual value and share of total export value were the following:

Commodity	Mil. dol.	Percent
Wheat	168.8	14.7
Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen	149.6	13.1
Wool, greasy, scoured, pulled, tops, noils	129.5	11.4
Corn	109.0	9.4
Cattle hides, salted, dried	53.2	4.7
Canned corned beef	45.2	3.9
Linseed oil	41.2	3.6
Linseed cake and meal	28.4	2.5
Bran and middlings	18.8	1.6
Cattle, live, breeding and slaughter	18.6	1.6
Apples, fresh	18.1	1.6
Barley	16.3	1.4
Meat extract	13.6	1.2
Sunflowerseed cake and meal	13.4	1.2
Variety meats	12.9	1.1
Oats	12.3	1.1
Mutton, fresh, frozen	12.2	1.1
Casein	11.7	1.0
Sugar, raw	10.9	1.0
Sheep and lamb pelts and skins	10.8	0.9

The top four commodities among Argentine exports averaged $557 million per year and accounted for almost half of the total value of $1.2 billion for all exports.

Examples of commodities with increasing values of export during the postwar period are the following:

	1956	1965
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Linseed oil	19	47
Linseed cake and meal	11	42
Bran and middlings	8	25
Apples, fresh	10	29
Sunflowerseed cake and meal	10	18

Sugar exports were negligible in 3 years since 1955, but in 1963 their value amounted to $64 million, achieving 5th place on the export value list. The value of cotton exports averaged almost $19 million per year from 1961 to 1963.

Traditionally the most important market for Argentine exports has been Europe (table 20). The leading customer from 1953 to 1962 was the United Kingdom, but in 1963 Italy took first place in value of exports from Argentina. The United States was the biggest buyer from 1950 to 1952. All three countries have ranked second in one or more years since World War II, as have Brazil, West Germany, and the Netherlands. The order among countries of destination for Argentine exports in terms of average value for the 10 years from 1956 to 1965 and proportion of total export value was as follows:

Country	Mil. dol.	Percent
United Kingdom	203	17.7
Italy	138	12.1
Netherlands	128	11.1
United States	106	9.3
West Germany	99	8.6
Brazil	76	6.7
France	49	4.3
Belgium	42	3.7
Chile	34	3.0
Japan	33	2.9
Soviet Union	24	2.1
Mainland China	21	1.9
Peru	21	1.8

The European Economic Community, commonly called the European Common Market, was significantly above other regional economic groups as a market for the 1956-65 period. The average value per year and the share of total export value for the principal trade associations was as follows:

	Mil. dol.	Percent
European Economic Community	456	39.8
European Free Trade Association	241	21.0
Latin American Free Trade Association	166	14.5
Communist Bloc	86	7.5

Other Argentine customers of some importance include Spain, an expanding market in the 1960's, Switzerland, a steady traditional buyer, Paraguay and Uruguay, small neighboring trading partners.

Export trends over the 10-year period indicate a decline in the relative importance of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Brazil and a rise in the significance of Italy, Greece, Japan, Communist China, Spain, and outlying Latin American countries like Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. No notable shifts are discernible in the exports to other European and Latin American markets.

RECENT IMPORT TRENDS

The most important group of agricultural imports are complementary products--products not grown in Argentina--such as coffee, rubber, cocoa, jute, sisal, spices, and nuts. Next in importance are products which supplement domestic crops, such as yerba mate, bananas, cotton, pineapples, tobacco, and hops. In addition, there are imports of agricultural inputs, principally breeding stock and field seeds, the most significant items for the United States.

For the 7-year period from 1959 to 1965, the principal agricultural imports in terms of average value per year and share of total such imports were the following:

Commodity	Mil. dol.	Percent
Coffee, green.	19.6	24.8
Rubber, natural.	15.4	19.4
Cotton, lint	7.2	9.0
Bananas, fresh	5.3	6.6
Yerba mate	5.2	6.6
Cocoa.	3.8	4.8
Whiskey.	2.2	2.8
Potatoes, food and seed.	2.0	2.6
Cattle, live	1.7	2.2
Seeds, field and garden.	1.6	2.0
Pineapples, fresh.	1.2	1.6
Sisal.	1.2	1.6
Nuts	0.9	1.2
Peppercorns.	0.9	1.1
Coconut oil.	0.6	0.8

The most notable increases in recent years occurred in imports of cotton and field and garden seeds. The most erratic agricultural import is potatoes for food or seed, which varied in annual value from less than $1,000 in 1959 to $8.4 million in 1962 (table 21).

The principal suppliers of agricultural products to Argentina, according to average value per year for the 1959-65 period and proportion of total value of agricultural imports, were the following:

Country	Mil. dol.	Percent
Brazil.	34.6	43.7
British Asia.	15.7	19.8
Peru.	7.3	9.3
Paraguay.	3.7	4.7
United Kingdom.	2.7	3.9
United States	2.5	3.1
Pakistan.	1.3	1.7
Chile	1.2	1.5
Netherlands	0.9	1.1
Belgium	0.9	1.1

The countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association together were responsible for an average annual value of $48.5 million, which was 61 percent of all agricultural imports (table 22). Brazil was the main source of coffee, cocoa, yerba mate, bananas, and pineapples. Peru was the principal supplier of cotton. Paraguay shipped such items as yerba mate, coconut and palm oil, coffee, fruit, and tobacco. British possessions in Asia, because of rubber from Malaysia, ranked second among suppliers of Argentine agricultural imports. Pakistan was the major source of jute. Mainly from shipments of these two commodities, Asia accounted for $18 million in average value per year and about 23 percent of total agricultural import value.

The trend of agricultural imports into Argentina has been generally a demonstration of the expected increase paralleling the rise in population. The effect of increasing household demand in the 1960's is most obvious in the case of important tropical products, such as bananas, imports of which have averaged 12 percent above the prewar level (table 23). Similarly, the average annual volume for coffee was up 25 percent, for cocoa 45 percent, and for pineapples 455 percent. Yerba mate was an exception to the trend. Increased domestic production caused a decline of 57 percent in imports between the prewar years and the early 1950's. Subsequently, a resurge brought imports to record levels in 1958 and 1960, but after 1962, the annual average was only 68 percent of the prewar volume.

The effect of increasing industrial demand is reflected in the imports of nonfood items. Annual imports of natural rubber after 1950 were about three times the prewar volume. Imports of lint cotton in the 1940's quadrupled the prewar volume, almost doubled in the 1950's, and tripled in the 1960's. Sisal and hemp purchases, on the other hand, rose considerably above prewar levels during World War II and afterwards but declined in the 1960's below earlier volumes. Jute imports, which dropped off notably during World War II and the Korean War, exceeded the prewar average in most years from 1946 to 1959 but from 1960 declined from historical levels, probably reflecting a reduction in the use of bags for handling grains and oilseeds.

The effect of increasing domestic production on import volume is shown in the declines experienced by a number of agricultural products. Imports of tobacco in the 1961-65 period averaged only 4 percent of the prewar volume, oranges only 7 percent, and hops only 39 percent. Imports of tea, which averaged 1,900 tons from 1935 to 1952, have been largely displaced by internal output, as have lemons with a prewar average of 1,300 tons, apples and pears with 3,000 tons, rice with 35,000 tons, and edible oils with 14,400 tons. The achievement of self-sufficiency in these commodities was accompanied by some abrupt reductions in foreign procurement, partly assisted by wartime derangements of supply. For example, imports of apples and pears, largely from the United States, dropped from 4,700 tons in 1935 to 172 tons, all from Canada, in 1942. The only significant imports of edible oils since 1940 were 118,700 tons of cottonseed oil from the United States from 1954 to 1956 under P.L. 480, and 20,000 tons of soybean oil in 1965 under barter arrangements with Rumania, Switzerland, and the United States.

TRADE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The foreign trade policy of the Argentine Government is based on two basic principles: (1) protection of domestic industry and (2) encouragement of exports to provide sufficient foreign exchange for necessary imports of primary and secondary materials and capital goods. Current foreign trade programs include development of intraregional exchange through the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), defense of the position of developing countries in international organizations such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and expansion of markets abroad by the promotion of "nontraditional" exports, particularly finished products of Argentine industry.

Government regulation of import trade shifted in 1967 from a system of direct prohibitions and indirect controls to a dependence upon tariff rates. There was also a general reduction of the more prohibitive import duties, as illustrated by the following rates for selected commodities of greatest interest to U.S. shippers to Argentina:

Commodity	Previous rate	Current rate
	Percent ad valorem	
Pedigreed livestock including poultry	5	5
Eggs for hatching	5	5
Eggs for table use	175	70
Plant bulbs and tubers	20	20
Potatoes, certified seed	20	5
Potatoes for table use	180	70
Vegetables and pulses, dried or dehydrated	220	110
Grain sorghum for seed	20	5
Grass and legume seeds	20	20
Hops	140	50
Cottonseed, peanut and soybean oil	220	120
Leaf tobacco, cigar types	50	50
Leaf tobacco, Oriental	50	50
Leaf tobacco, flue cured and burley	220	70
Cigarettes	175	110

Whereas some previous import duties exceeded 300 percent, the highest current rate is 140 percent. In addition to the import tariffs, there is a tax of 1.8 percent on all imports to cover administrative costs. The only nontariff restrictions now in effect are plant and livestock sanitary regulations.

Government control of export trade also was changed in 1967. It now operates through taxes, quotas, and occasionally subsidies. The former system of export rebates has been abolished. Export taxes are applied to index values which are established by the Government for affected commodities. Index values are presumably based on world market prices. Though they may not always reflect these prices accurately, they do provide the Government with more stable bases for foreign exchange and export tax calculations than declared valuations. Export quotas are used to insure sufficient supplies for domestic consumption or to regulate distribution in foreign markets. Quotas were placed on wheat exports in 1963 and 1966 to handle short export supplies. Frozen beef is shipped under quota to avoid disruption of markets in Italy and Spain. Sugar shipments are subject to quota in order to allocate the United States market among Argentine shippers. In recent years domestic supplies of agricultural commodities have been maintained more often by high export taxes than by imposition of quotas.

Export taxes have been a traditional source of revenue for the Argentine Government. Following are the 1967 tax rates on principal agricultural products and related items:

Commodity	Percent	Commodity	Percent
Grains, excluding rice	25	Live animals	25
Rice	16	Meat, including offals	25
Wheat flour	0	Meat products	16
Livestock feeds, prepared	16	Dairy products	16
Oilseeds	25	Hides and skins, undressed	25
Linseed oil	25	Hides and skins, dressed	15
Peanut oil	25	Leather goods	0
Sunflowerseed oil	25	Tallow	16
Olive oil	16	Beverages, including alcoholic	0
Tung oil	16	Fruit juices	0
Fresh fruit	16	Essential oils	0
Dried fruit	16	Food products, miscellaneous	0
Leaf tobacco	16	Sugar	0

Representative 1967 index values for agricultural exports are as follows in dollars per ton:

Commodity	Index value	Commodity	Index value
	Dollars		Dollars
Wheat	59	Millet	45
Corn	50	Birdseed	108
Barley	56	Wheat flour	90
Oats	43	Linseed oil	165
Rye	50	Peanut oil	242
Grain sorghum	45	Sunflowerseed oil	203

In announcing the new system of regulating trade, the Government promised a gradual reduction of export taxes and established an intra-agency board to meet every 2 weeks to consider changes in tax rates and index values. Although producers and exporters complained of the deterrent effect of the 25-percent rate on grains, meats, vegetable oils, greasy wool, and raw hides and skins, no action was taken during the first 6 months except to lower the index value twice on cattle hides.

The principal export subsidy paid by the Argentine Government is the bonus on sugar shipments, currently 4 pesos per kilo. The subsidy was 5.50 pesos in 1963 but was paid only on exports to the United States because of high world prices. In 1964, the subsidy was reduced by auctioning off the quota to exporters requesting the lowest payments. In 1965, the Government set payments at the difference between the price received by exporters and the cost of production based on a 7.5 percent yield of sucrose. By this time the disparity between world prices and production costs was so great that the Government was willing to subsidize exports only to the United States. This has apparently been the continuing policy. Wheat exports during the 1963/64 marketing year, except for sales negotiated with Communist countries, were subsidized in effect, since the Grain Board provided grain to exporters at prices lower than the support prices at which it was acquired.

The "nontraditional" exports, formerly encouraged by rebates of domestic taxes, are now promoted by low export taxes or free exit. An examination of rates indicates that this promotion is directed toward fabricated goods rather than nonhistorical items of trade.

OTHER TRADE INFLUENCES

Argentina is a member of several international organizations which have actual and potential effects on foreign trade developments. The most noteworthy of these is LAFTA, which was established at Montevideo in 1960 by nine South American countries to create a duty-free economic area by 1973. Two other countries joined LAFTA in 1966 and 1967.

LAFTA countries negotiate annually on national lists of concessions which each country grants to the other members. In 1967, Argentina granted 1,621 concessions, four times the number granted in 1962. Argentina grants trade preferences to LAFTA suppliers for almost all agricultural products of interest to the United States, such as cattle for breeding, seeds and plants, and potatoes. However, with the possible exception of potatoes and seeds and plants, LAFTA members do not appear to have taken advantage of these concessions.

The fourth conference of LAFTA in 1964 agreed on a common list of commodities, covering 25 percent of the intraregional trade, for which duties would be gradually reduced to zero by 1973. Items on the common list cannot be withdrawn, as can items on the national lists. Five items--coffee, cotton (extra-long staple), copper, cocoa , and bananas--accounted for 17 percent of the area trade, the remaining commodities representing relatively unimportant transactions. LAFTA negotiations to draw up the second common list have begun. Products covering 50 percent of LAFTA trade have been proposed for inclusion in the new list.

Agricultural products on the common list which might provide some stimulus to Argentine exports include pedigreed cattle, sheep, and horses, tongues, beef kidneys and hearts, casings, oats, garlic, lentils, and certified seed. Other preferential items, such as coffee, cocoa, bananas, long-staple cotton, and coconut and palm nut oil, are complementary imports for Argentina, so that tariffs on them have no restrictive function.

LAFTA preferences on agricultural items have benefited Argentine exports of beef, cattle, and vegetable oils to Chile and wheat to Colombia. Most Argentine exports are directed to developed countries, but Argentina is an important competitor of the United States in LAFTA markets with respect to livestock products, wheat, corn, dry beans, and some fruits (apples, pears, prunes, and raisins).

In April 1967, Latin American countries agreed to create a Latin American Common Market between 1970 and 1985. As a step toward regional economic integration, LAFTA countries will begin in 1970 to reduce their trade barriers and to establish common external tariffs. Promotion of regional trade through a common market should result logically in an expanded market for Argentina in filling the deficits of the area in grains, meats, and fats and oils, many of which now come from other sources, including the United States.

As one of the leading world exporters of wheat, Argentina is a key member of the International Wheat Agreement (IWA). Because of longstanding trade with European importers, a substantial portion of Argentine wheat exports move abroad under the terms of this agreement, but maximum price provisions have not been operative since 1954 because of a continuing world surplus. The minimum-purchase requirements and the minimum-price provisions have probably assisted export wheat marketing, but the competition for foreign sales led to a charge by the United States in 1965 that Argentina was undercutting the minimum. The need for export outlets has led to arrangements for substantial sales and barter deals with Communist countries in recent years.

Due to the expiration of substantive features of the IWA on July 31, 1967, and to new and expanded trade commitments made during the Kennedy Round negotiations in Geneva by several key countries in the wheat trade, a conference of 52 nations held in Rome in

July 1967 agreed on an International Grains Arrangement to replace the IWA. Principal provisions of the Arrangement include increases in minimum prices for wheat traded under its administration, establishment of specific floors for wheats other than the Canadian standard, and inauguration of a multilateral food aid program involving approximately 4.5 million tons of wheat. The provisions are expected to enter into force July 1, 1968, following ratification by the signatory Governments.

Argentina is also a participant in the International Sugar Agreement, but this relationship has little value since production and consumption of sugar are practically equal in Argentina and subsidies are required to support exports in normal price years. In any event, quota and price provisions of the agreement have been inoperative since 1961, so that activities of the Sugar Council are mainly limited to statistical services. Argentina has a U.S. sugar quota which, with prorations, reached 53,000 short tons in 1966 and amounted to 63,000 tons for 1967 as of August 29.

Argentina has applied for admission to GATT and will probably be accepted as a contracting party. The major benefits accruing to Argentina from this association are represented by GATT's three basic principles: nondiscrimination by each participating country in its trade with the others, limitation of protection for domestic industries to customs tariffs, and provision of an international forum for discussing and settling mutual problems of international trade. Concessions obtained under LAFTA auspices will be immune from the most-favored-nation principle under GATT Article XXIV, which accepts regional integration as a means of furthering free trade objectives. In addition, import restrictions of the nontariff type now employed by Argentina are exempt from the most-favored-nation obligation as long as a country faces problems in its balance of payments. Perhaps, however, the main reason for Argentina's adherence to GATT is the expected acquisition of a base of operations to oppose restrictive measures of the industrialized democracies, like the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Common Market, which limit Argentine outlets.

The principal initiative of Argentina in international trade relations has been the proposal of a World Food Financing Fund, which was incorporated in the Alta Gracia charter of the Latin American countries for submission to the 1964 Geneva Conference on Trade and Development. A substitute proposal, jointly sponsored by the United States and the Latin American countries, was adopted by the Conference. This resolution noted the growing food deficit of the developing countries, recognized food aid as an integral part of international aid, at least temporarily, and conceded the usefulness of cash contributions as well as contributions in kind. The resolution also recommended the possibility of including the suggested Argentine plan in the UN-FAO review of the current pilot food and program. The original Argentine proposal had anticipated replacement of contributions in kind by cash contributions, thus enabling underfed countries to purchase requirements from any source, including other developing countries exporting food items.

The World Food Program, under the joint auspices of the United Nations and FAO, started in January 1963 as a 3-year experimental program with a target of $100 million in commodities, cash, and services. The Inter-Governmental Committee of FAO recommended in 1965 that the program be continued and that contributions of $275 million be provided during the next 3 years. The governing bodies approved extension of the program for 5 years and requested additional contributions of $200 million for the last 2 years. The Food Aid Convention, which is a part of the International Grains Arrangement negotiated in 1967, will supplement the Food Aid Program when the Arrangment takes effect July 1, 1968.

Commodity Analysis

A rough portrayal of the competition between crops and livestock for cultivable land is afforded by annual figures on the land devoted to major crop groups (table 24). These provide a crude comparison over the years between the area of harvested crops and the area of seeded crops utilized by livestock. The area for harvested crops is the seeded area for oilseeds, industrial crops, fruits, and vegetables and the harvested area of grains. The area for livestock is the area seeded to forage crops, largely alfalfa, and the unharvested area of grains. A sizable proportion of seeded grain area is annually left unharvested, together with most of the standing crops of barley, oats, and rye used for pasture and some of the abandoned area of the other grains. This area is counted as crop area available for livestock, although some of this total every year is actually a loss of production due to drought, frost, hail, disease, and pests. In years of severe drought, unharvested area approaches or exceeds harvested area for grains.

CROPS

The principal crops in Argentina according to average annual value of production for the 1956-65 period, based on 1957-59 prices, were the following:

Crop	Million dollars	Crop	Million dollars
Wheat.	235	Oranges.	26
Corn	136	Oats	24
Grapes	127	Peaches.	21
Cotton	63	Barley	21
Sugarcane.	62	Peanuts.	17
Flaxseed	54	Sunflowerseed. . . .	16
Potatoes	47	Rye.	13
Apples	30	Sweetpotatoes. . . .	13

In terms of average seeded area for the 10 crop years from 1955/56 to 1964/65, the most important crops were the following:

Crop	Million hectares	Crop	Million hectares
Wheat.	5.3	Sunflowerseed. . . .	1.2
Corn	3.2	Grain sorghums . . .	0.8
Rye.	2.6	Cotton	0.6
Oats	1.5	Peanuts.	0.3
Flaxseed	1.3	Millet	0.3
Barley	1.2	Grapes	0.3

Alfalfa area harvested for hay and silage should probably be added to this list, since about 1.1 million hectares were cut over in the average year during this period. The total alfalfa area ranged from 6.5 to 7.2 million hectares.

Grains

Grains constituted seven of the 12 leading crops in terms of area and five of the 16 principal crops in terms of value. The nine important grains grown in Argentina occupied more than half of the total cropland during the 1955/56-1964/65 period. In the same period, they accounted for about 30 percent of the total value of exports.

The area seeded to wheat reached its historical peak in the late 1920's, and corn plantings were greatest in the late 1930's. Barley, oats, and rye reached their maximum seedings in the late 1950's. Their subsequent drop in area was due in part to the rapid increase of grain sorghums which became the third most important grain crop in the early 1960's. From World War II forward, rye was the leading provider of winter forage among the grain crops, ranking third in seeded area. The prewar area seeded to millet quadrupled in the early 1950's, while rice area over the same span increased 170 percent. Between the late 1930's and the early 1960's, the area devoted to birdseed rose 7 percent (table 25).

Wheat and corn production declined significantly in the postwar period, with wheat down 10 percent and corn 50 percent from the average outputs for the preceding 10 years (table 26). Production of other grains, except birdseed, continued to expand through the 1950's. Yields of small grains per harvested hectare after 1950 were higher than those obtained before World War II. The increase in wheat and rice yields was especially noteworthy. Corn yields, on the other hand, showed no improvement, even after the introduction of hybrid seed, until the harvests of 1966 and 1967, the latter establishing a record.

Exports of all grains fell off sharply during World War II (table 27). Wheat exports maintained the same annual average for 20 years, only regaining the prewar level in the 1960's with the aid of two bumper crops. Corn exports never reached the prewar volume. Exports of barley and rye recovered quickly after the war and exceeded the prewar average for 15 years, but exports of oats did not attain similar levels until the late 1950's.

The Pampa region is the granary of Argentina, providing around 80 to 90 percent of every grain crop, except rice (table 28). Buenos Aires province, the leading producer of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and birdseed, ranks second in corn and third in grain sorghums. Santa Fe province holds a slight margin over Buenos Aires province in corn output and leads in grain sorghum production. Cordoba province ranks first in millet, producing with Santa Fe practically the whole crop, and second in grain sorghums. Entre Rios is second among all provinces in the production of rice, its major grain crop. La Pampa province ranks second in rye production.

Outside the Pampa, the principal rice province is Corrientes, which averaged 44.4 percent of the total seeded area and 40.5 percent of the rice produced during the period 1960-65. Corn is also important in the provinces of Chaco, Corrientes, San Luis, Santiago del Estero, Salta, and Tucuman, but accounted for only 10 percent of the total crop.

The domestic demand for grains in Argentina increased steadily from the prewar period through the 1950's with the single exception of corn. Apparent consumption of wheat rose approximately 30 percent, oats 50 percent, barley 200 percent, and rye 400 percent. Domestic disappearance of corn apparently declined 12 percent. Total annual consumption of feed grains increased by about 1 million tons between the late 1930's and the early 1960's. Since cattle and sheep consumed little grain and the number of horses declined, the rise in feed consumption is attributed to heavier grain rations for hogs and expansion of the poultry industry. Apparent domestic consumption per year in 1961-65 was about 3.4 million tons of wheat, 4.5 million tons of feed grains, and 150,000 tons of rice, rough basis.

The demand for wheat relative to other grains was reflected in the higher prices paid for wheat than for any other grains, except rice and birdseed, which are minor crops in Argentina with specialized demand (table 27). Wheat commanded the highest price in 20 of the 30 years from 1936 to 1965. In a comparison of average annual market prices on the Buenos Aires Grain Exchange for the 10 years from 1955 to 1964, the order of value was as follows: wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, and millet. The average wheat price was highest in 7 of the 10 years, corn in 2 years, and rye in 1 year. Corn received the top price in 2 years when the crop was only two-thirds of average volume, and rye was highest in the year of its lowest output.

The Argentine Government in 1946 established official fixed prices for which all wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye production was sold to IAPI, the state trading agency. When the National Grain Board was organized in 1956, a system of support prices replaced the official procurement prices and the minimum price guaranteed by the Government was based on 95 percent of parity, which was related to the cost of production. Rice, grain sorghums, and millet were also granted price supports, but rice supports were dropped after 1960.

In 1962, because exporters purchased grain at prices above supports but considerably below world levels, the Grain Board raised its guaranteed minimum prices to reflect a closer relationship to world prices. In 1966, in addition to the schedule of support prices at which the Government would buy grains, the Board published a schedule of minimum prices below which no transactions could take place. Currently, therefore, grain producers may plan production with a knowledge of ceiling and floor prices for the marketing year.

Support prices for the principal grain prices have had to rise substantially in recent years merely to keep pace with inflation. The support price for durum and hard wheat, therefore, was increased from 430 pesos per 100 kilograms in 1961/62 to 1,200 pesos in 1966/67, a rise of 179 percent (table 29). Other grain price supports were raised in this period as much as 250 percent. The consumer price index for Buenos Aires, for purposes of comparison, rose from 575 in 1961 to 1,890 in 1966, an increase of 229 percent. Average increases in grain price supports, compared with the rate of inflation, for the 5 years were as follows:

Price supports	Percent	Cost of living index	Percent
1962/63. . . .	56	1962.	28
1963/64. . . .	29	1963.	24
1964/65. . . .	3	1964.	22
1965/66. . . .	9	1965.	28.5
1966/67. . . .	42	1966.	32

Changes in the support prices for 1964/65 were limited to a small increase for grain sorghums and reductions for wheat from the final 1963/64 prices.

The relative export values of Argentine grains for the calendar years from 1959 to 1965 provide a ranking of this order: Wheat, corn, barley, grain sorghums, oats, millet, rye, birdseed and rice. The average dollar values for the principal grains and grain products exported during these years were as follows:

	Million dollars
Wheat.	179.3
Corn	128.7
Barley	13.2
Oats with hulls. . .	10.0
Rye.	3.1
Grain sorghums . . .	12.2
Millet	5.3
Birdseed	2.5
Rice, milled	1.6
Rice, broken	1.6
Flour.	1.2
Barley malt.	1.6
Oats without hulls .	0.5
Bran and middlings .	22.6

Wheat.--The 1964/65 wheat crop, officially estimated at 11.3 million tons, was the largest on record, and 1965 wheat exports of 6.7 million tons were another historical high. Average annual wheat production exceeded 6.5 million tons in the 12 years ending in 1965, surpassing prewar and wartime volumes in spite of a considerable reduction in seeded area. The annual area seeded to wheat during this period averaged 5.5 million hectares, compared with 7.6 million hectares in the immediate prewar years. In fact, during the 18 years from 1924/25 to 1941/42, wheat seedings fell below 7.0 million hectares only twice. As these figures indicate, the yield of wheat per unit of land improved steadily after World War II and averaged 1,365 kilograms per hectare after 1951/52, compared with 1,145 kilograms during the war and 942 kilograms before the war. Record yields were achieved in 3 successive years from 1962/63 to 1964/65, reaching 1,835 kilograms in the latter year. However, both the harvested area and yields dropped with the next two crops.

After World War II, exports of wheat declined drastically from prewar levels. Argentine wheat exports from 1946 to 1963, even omitting the disastrous 1952 year, averaged only 2.2 million tons compared with a prewar average of 3.2 million tons. Until 1964, only 1 postwar year showed a volume exceeding 3.0 million tons. Before the war Argentina ranked second to Canada in wheat shipments, but in recent years the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and, since 1959, sometimes Australia, have shipped larger volumes. For the 10 years from 1956 to 1965, Argentina held fourth place among wheat exporting countries, averaging 2.8 million tons annually to 3.8 million tons for Australia, 14.2 for the United States, and 9.0 for Canada. However, Argentine exports reached a record level of 6.7 million tons in 1965 and continued at a near-record level of 5.1 million tons in 1966.

While Western Europe has traditionally been the principal agricultural market, shipments of wheat to the Western Hemisphere held first place in four years of the 1959-64 period (table 30). Brazil is Argentina's most important single customer, a position bolstered by recurrent bilateral arrangements, the present 3-year agreement now approaching its end. Peru and Paraguay are the only other regular Latin American buyers of Argentine wheat. Exports to the Communist Bloc assumed major importance in 1964 with large shipments to Mainland China.

A rough idea of the competition in wheat markets between Argentina and other major exporting countries is afforded by the comparison of wheat prices (table 31).

Prices paid to wheat producers in Argentina were considerably lower than those paid in other exporting countries, except for the 1963/64 crop year. The margin available to Argentine exporters is shown by the comparison of production and export prices with the Argentine and Australian c.i.f. prices in the United Kingdom. The Argentine domestic price at the beginning of the 1964/65 crop year was the equivalent of 5.2 cents per kilogram, which was slightly above the unsubsidized prices listed for Canada and the United States. After the devaluation of the Argentine peso to 171 per dollar in April 1965, the equivalent became 4.4 cents per kilogram, restoring the previous competitive position of Argentine wheat.

The significance of domestic grain prices in Argentina, and particularly the effect of a given support price on producer activity, is complicated by the rapid inflation of the recent years and by the frequent necessity for devaluation of the peso. Perhaps the best illustration of the combined effect of support price increases, continuous inflation, and recurrent devaluation is afforded by the case of hard wheat over the past 6 years (table 32). May is generally the beginning of the seeding season for wheat, and November is the first month of harvest. In the years under review, the support price for wheat was announced in or before May every year except 1964, when the announcement was delayed practically up to harvest time. The support price remained unchanged throughout each crop year with the exception of 1963/64, when a revised schedule was issued in October, and 1966/67, when the unusually early February announcement was amended substantially in July.

Spectacular increases in wheat prices on Argentine markets in the latter half of 1963 prompted the National Grain Board in late October to raise support prices substantially above original levels. The unexpected stability of the peso over the next 6 months resulted in wheat supports higher than world prices, so that the Board became the sole buyer of farm wheat. As a consequence, supports for 1964/65 wheat were not announced until October and the guaranteed price for hard wheat was 100 pesos below the April price for 1963/64 wheat, although still considered by the trade to be above the world level. The drastic upward revision in the support price for 1966/67 proved necessary when the November devaluation reduced the dollar equivalent 18 percent.

The new support price announced for each of the six seasons from 1961/62 to 1966/67 represented increases in current pesos ranging from 5 to 51 percent over the price for the preceding year. The largest increase, that of May 1962, resulted in the highest price in constant pesos for the 5 years and one of the highest in dollar terms. By harvesttime in November 1962, inflation had reduced the peso value about 11 percent and devaluation had decreased the dollar value about 25 percent. The greatest loss from planting to harvest occurred in 1965/66 when the support price in real terms declined 16 percent by the end of November and 22 percent by the end of the year. The dollar equivalent of the support price also reached its lowest level in the same crop year, reflecting the most drastic devaluation of the peso since 1962. The sharp devaluation of November 1966 was followed in March 1967 by a further reduction of 40 percent, which reduced the dollar value of a bushel of wheat to less than $0.80.

In early 1967, the Argentine Secretary of Agriculture at the annual National Wheat Festival in the province of Cordoba called for wheat seedings of 8 million hectares in the crop year 1967/68, an increase of 27 percent over 1966/67 and 43 percent over the previous 5-year average. This was the highest level since 1938/39, although still below the 1928/29 record seedings of 9.2 million hectares. The Secretary declared that the proposed expansion of wheat area should not be achieved at the expense of other crops or pasture which are efficiently managed, but should come from use of unproductive or marginal lands or new areas. He said that the proposed area with modern farm practices could produce a harvest of 12 to 13 million tons, which compares with an average output of 7.5 million tons during the past 5 years. The Grain Board followed the Secretary's announcement with a proclamation urging farmers to support the campaign and enlisting the participation of cooperatives, other farm organizations, and marketing agencies.

The first official estimate of area seeded to wheat for the 1967/68 crop was 6.7 million hectares, an increase of only 6 percent over the previous year. The Government apparently thought that the strong wheat prices (well above the supports) prevailing throughout the 1966/67 year would encourage seedings to approach the goal without promulgation of support prices. The failure of wheat area to reach the level of 8 million hectares was attributed to dry weather in Cordoba and La Pampa, dry and then wet weather in Entre Rios, competition from corn in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and northern Buenos Aires, and absence of customary price guarantees.

The miscalculation on the wheat area target was not the only difficulty experienced in supply management by the Grain Board in 1967. An extremely tight situation in domestic wheat supply had developed by the second quarter with wheat prices exceeding 2,000 pesos per 100 kilograms, bread prices rising, and millers complaining of inability to obtain wheat. The Government on June 15 decreed a suspension of bread wheat exports with the exception of 117,000 tons remaining on the second quarter contract with Brazil. A Brazilian mission in Argentina at the time to negotiate terms for the third quarter sale was unable to arrange the purchase. In early August the Argentine Government bought 168,000 tons for immediate delivery, 50,000 tons from Bulgaria and 118,000 tons from Spain--the first Argentine wheat imports since the drought year 1952.

Corn.--The 1966/67 corn crop in Argentina, at 8.5 million tons, was the largest since World War II. The previous postwar peak was reached in 1965/66 with just over 7 million tons. Corn production declined drastically in the postwar years, but then recovered somewhat, with annual output exceeding 4.1 million tons every year following 1956/57. This is still far below the prewar average of 7.7 million tons per year. Between 1930 and 1942, five crops surpassed 10 million tons; in 1942, production was 9 million tons. The annual area seeded to corn averaged over 3 million hectares after 1951/52 in comparison with the prewar average of 6.5 million. In addition to the reduction in area, decreasing yields have contributed to lower corn production. The yield of corn per hectare fell off badly after the war and recovered only slightly in recent years, despite the introduction of hybrid seed. A yield of 2,000 kilograms per hectare was achieved only twice after 1947/48. However, the yield since 1956/57 has not fallen below 1,648 kilograms per hectare.

Corn was the leading Argentine grain export in the prewar period, averaging over 6 million tons per year to place Argentina first among world shippers. Corn exports were reduced severely during World War II and the 1950's but recovered partially in recent years to exceed 2 million tons in 7 of the 8 years from 1959 to 1966. In 1964 and 1966, corn exports amounted to 3.3 and 3.7 million tons. Meanwhile, the United States has become the leading corn exporter, and South Africe has increased exports sufficiently to challenge Argentina for second place.

Corn exports have been principally to Western Europe, with Italy steadily increasing its share as the largest customer since 1959 (table 33). In spite of substantial shipments in some years, exports to other regions and countries have been comparatively insignificant since 1959.

The competitive strength of Argentina in world markets for feed grains is shown by the comparison of corn prices in the major producing countries and in the United Kingdom (table 34). Corn prices paid to Argentine producers were consistently lower than those prevailing in other corn-exporting countries until 1964/65, when the Government support prices approached those of the United States and South Africa. The margin usually enjoyed by Argentina was restored by the devaluation of the peso in April 1965, which reduced the domestic price to the equivalent of 3.5 cents per kilogram ($0.89 per bushel). Subsequent devaluations in December 1965, in May, July, and November 1966, and in March 1967 maintained the competitive position of Argentine corn. Argentine corn has traditionally commanded a premium over U.S. corn in European markets, particularly in Italy, where Argentine flint varieties are preferred by poultry feeders because of their durability and coloring. The postwar shift of grain buying from feeders to feed manufacturers, whose interest is centered on nutrients and moisture content, has lessened this preference. A small premium is still paid on Argentine corn, because it is exported under the traditional arrangement of "rye terms," according to which the buyer may enter a claim for compensation on the grounds of lower quality received than specified, and the importer is usually able to gain an award for damage. U.S. corn, on the other hand, is shipped under an "export certificate final," issued by the Consumer and Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, so that claims for lower quality have little chance for success. The trade believes that Argentina will eventually export corn under the same conditions, similar to current wheat marketing practices, so that the premium now feasible for Argentine corn will probably disappear.

Barley.--Barley production expanded steadily during and after World War II, so that by the mid-1950's it had displaced oats as the third most important grain crop in Argentina. The peak of barley output was attained in 1956/57 with a crop of about 1.4 million tons. Million-ton crops have been achieved in 7 of the postwar years. Average production in the 1960's has been 660,000 tons per year, only two-thirds of the annual average for the preceding decade. Since World War II, about 70 percent of production has been brewer's barley and the rest feed barley. It must be remembered that most of the area not harvested is used for forage, and this has averaged 400,000 hectares per year since the war. The total area seeded to barley exceeded 1 million hectares for 12 consecutive years until the cutback of 1964/65, reaching 1.4 million hectares in the peak year of 1956/57. Yields of barley per hectare have improved somewhat over prewar levels, the record yield of 1,414 kilograms per hectare which was set in 1954/55 having been surpassed by yields of 1,468 and 1,494 kilograms in 1963/64 and 1964/65.

In the prewar period, Argentina was top barley exporter among the world producers with an average of 334,000 tons per year from 1934 to 1938. For the period from 1956 to 1965, Argentina ranked fifth among barley exporting countries with an annual volume of 327,000 tons, following the United States, Canada, France, and Australia. Annual exports of barley from Argentina exceeded 600,000 tons in each of the 3 years from 1946 to 1948 and averaged 577,000 tons per year from 1953 to 1957. Since the latter year, however, annual exports have reached that level only once. In only 3 of the 7 years from 1959 to 1965 did the value of barley exports surpass the value of oat exports. Western Europe has been the principal export destination of Argentine barley (table 35).

Oats.--The production of oats expanded in the 1950's from the level of the immediate prewar and postwar years to match the output of the 1920's and early 1930's. In 1952/53, the alltime record crop of almost 1.3 million tons was achieved, but only one million-ton crop has been produced since that peak. Production in the 1960's has fallen to the lowest levels in 50 years, averaging about 670,000 tons per year. The area seeded to oats exceeded 1.9 million hectares in 1957/58, but this figure was still below the area reached in 3 consecutive war years. Seedings of oats in the 1960's declined to the lowest levels since the 1920's with a 5-year average area of only 1.3 million hectares. The yield of oats per hectare rose after World War II considerably above the immediate prewar and wartime years, remaining above 1 ton per hectare for 20 consecutive years 1947/48-1966/67. The yields in 15 of these years were no larger than those achieved in the 1920's and early 1930's, but record yields were established in 1953/54 and again in 1964/65.

Argentina dropped from first place among world oat exporters in the prewar period, when average annual exports amounted to 369,000 tons, to third place behind Canada and the United States after World War II. During the 1950's and 1960's, Argentine exports of oats averaged 285,000 tons per year, compared with 425,000 tons from Canada, 260,000 tons from the United States, and 225,000 tons from Australia. Argentine exports of oats reached a postwar low of 39,000 tons in 1952 and a postwar peak of 680,000 tons in 1954.

In value of exports, oats lost third place among the grains to barley in the 1950's, and both were displaced by grain sorghums in the 1960's. Exports of oats have gone largely to Western Europe (table 36).

Rye.--Rye production in Argentina increased steadily from World War I to the 1950's, reaching a peak of 1.3 million tons in 1952/53. Output in the 1960's, however, averaged only 415,000 tons per year in comparison with an annual crop of about 750,000 tons during the preceding decade. This decline is related to an increase in use of rye seedings for winter pasture, since the average area seeded to rye remained at 2 million hectares or more after 1949/50. Rye seedings reached a peak of 2.9 million hectares in 1959/60 and averaged 2.5 million hectares from 1950/51 to 1966/67. The harvested area ranged from 7.5 percent of the seeded area in the drought year 1951/52 to 57 percent in the following year, averaging only 32 percent. Since 1951/52, rye yields per hectare have been consistently higher than averages for earlier periods. The record yield of 944 kilograms achieved in 1952/53 was 13 percent above the previous peak.

After World War II, Argentina rose to second place among world rye exporters from a position of third place to the Soviet Union and Poland in the prewar period, when annual volume averaged only 115,000 tons from 1934 to 1938. Argentine exports averaged 235,000 tons per year from 1945 to 1960 to rank after the Soviet Union and reached a historical high of 830,000 tons in 1954. Exports of rye declined after 1957, amounting to only 2,000 tons in 1963 and less than 5,000 tons in 1966. In 6 of the last 8 years, rye exports have fallen below 100,000 tons. As a result, the value of rye exports in recent years has dropped below that of millet, with Western Europe remaining as the principal market (table 37).

Grain Sorghums.--The rapid increase of grain sorghum production during the 1950's made this crop third in importance among Argentine grains during the 1960's. From the negligible output of around 15,000 tons in the early 1950's, grain sorghum production expanded to 1.4 million tons in 1961/62 and to 2.1 million tons in 1965/66. The area seeded to grain sorghums averaged 1.1 million hectares during the 1960's, taking some of the land removed from production of barley, oats, and rye. The relatively high yield of grain sorghums per hectare, averaging about 1,900 kilograms over the expansion period, has encouraged the shift to this crop. In 1961, grain sorghums took third place among export grains. After averaging over 400,000 tons per year for the 1961-65 period, exports totaled more than 900,000 tons in 1966. Since 1959, most shipments have gone to Western Europe, with Japan becoming an importer in 1963 (table 38).

Other Grains and Grain Products.--Production of millet and birdseed has been fairly stable in Argentina since 1955, averaging about 200,000 and 40,000 tons, respectively. Seeded area during the same period averaged 260,000 hectares for millet and 60,000 hectares for birdseed. Exports of millet from Argentina have averaged more than 100,000 tons per year since 1955 with the value exceeding that of rye exports. Exports of birdseed from 1954 to 1965 averaged about 19,000 tons per year, ranging from 9,000 to 39,000 tons. The average value of birdseed exports from 1959 to 1965 was $2.5 million, compared with $3.1 million for rye exports and $5.3 million for millet exports.

Rice production expanded rapidly into the 1950's and then stabilized at about 180,000 tons per year. Peaks of output were reached with 212,300 tons in 1953/54, then 216,600 tons in 1957/58, and finally 267,600 tons in 1964/65. The area seeded to rice in the immediate postwar years was twice the prewar average and continued to increase to the high point of 71,200 hectares in 1953/54. Seeded area fell off in the 1960's, except for the record crop of 1964/65, but increasing yields from better varieties have maintained the level of production. The average annual yield since 1950/51 has been 3.3 tons per hectare, with a record yield of 3.9 tons in 1964/65.

Before World War II, Argentina was a net importer of rice, since production was insufficient to satisfy domestic demand. Rice production increased steadily after 1931, when imports were subjected to high duties, so that Argentina became practically self-sufficient by the 1950's. Imports of rough rice averaged about 44,400 tons between 1935 and 1939, but declined rapidly thereafter, and have been negligible since 1941. Rice exports, which averaged only 230 tons per year from 1935 to 1944, exceeded 1,000 tons per year from 1945 to 1948, and reached 14,000 tons in 1953. Exports attained their highest level from 1954 to 1958, with an annual average of 35,820 tons of milled rice, including broken rice. Since that period, rice exports have fluctuated widely, falling below 5,000 tons in 1960 and 1964 but rising above 30,000 tons in 1962 and 1965 and above 40,000 tons in 1966. The value of this trade was $4.0 million in 1958 and $3.6 million in 1962 and 1965, which was about equal in importance to exports of birdseed. Most of the recent exports were concentrated in the 1965/66 marketing year during which the Government paid shippers an 18-percent export rebate as a relief measure to assist the movement of the unusual surplus. Three devaluations of the Argentine peso further facilitated exports.

Bran and middling exports have been fairly stable since 1959 (table 39). Exports have ranged from 437,000 tons in 1960 to 709,000 tons in 1964, mostly to Western Europe and Japan.

Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils

Field crops producing oilseeds, including cotton, accounted for about 22 percent of the prewar harvested area in Argentina and about 23 percent since 1955/56 (table 40). Flaxseed, sunflowerseed, peanuts, and cotton ranked among the 12 crops with the greatest area during the latter period. Exports of vegetable oils and oilseed cakes and meals accounted for about 10 percent of total export value for the years from 1955 to 1964. Once the world's leading exporter of flaxseed, Argentina since World War II has become the primary exporter of linseed oil. However, the major feature of oilseed production in Argentina since the war has been the shift from inedible to edible vegetable oils. While the area devoted to flaxseed has been reduced by one-half and that planted to tung trees remained the same, sunflowerseed area quadrupled, the peanut area tripled, and the cotton area increased about one-third.

The support price program, which replaced the official price policy in 1956, applied to the three major oilseed crops as well as to seven grain crops. The minimum guaranteed prices at which the National Grain Board bought oilseeds from producers, like support prices for grains, increased about 200 percent between 1961/62 and 1966/67 (table 29). Support for soybeans was provided for the first time in 1965/66, signaling perhaps an awakening of interest that might become significant.

Production of vegetable oils in Argentina before World War II was limited chiefly to domestic requirements for household and industrial consumption, the surplus being exported as uncrushed seed. Imports, consisting largely of olive oil, averaged 13,000 tons per year. From 1930 to 1939, output of edible oils rose from 20,000 to 90,000 tons per year and output of inedible oils from 5,000 to 8,000 tons as the oil extraction industry gradually expanded. Disruption of European markets and restriction of ocean cargoes resulting from World War II gave vigorous impetus to the oilseed crushing industry. Production of oils increased from 127,000 tons in 1940 to 539,000 tons in 1944, with the output of linseed oil rising from 12,000 to 318,000 tons. A major portion of the linseed oil production during this period was consumed as fuel, since imports of coal had been cut sharply.

The postwar Government policy of purchasing all farm production at low prices and exporting seeds and oil at world prices resulted in declining farm output of oilseeds, mill output of oils, and state shipments to overseas markets. After 1955, when agricultural policy became less restrictive, production of oilseeds and vegetable oils turned upward, and exports stabilized at a high level. The most spectacular increase among edible oils between prewar and recent years was that of sunflowerseed oil, which expanded from 10,000 tons in 1935 to 270,000 tons in 1965 (table 41). Tung oil production also rose notably, increasing from 2,000 tons in 1945 to 21,000 tons in 1957.

Total vegetable oil production averaged almost 500,000 tons per year in the 1957-65 period, the edible oils accounting for about 280,000 tons, or about 56 percent. Total production reached a peak of 607,000 tons in 1965. Oil exports have exceeded 200,000 tons annually since 1956, attaining the record level of 411,000 tons in 1962 (table 42). Oilseed exports have declined proportionately.

Flaxseed and Linseed Oil.--Before World War II, flaxseed was the principal oilseed crop and third in importance, after wheat and corn, among all crops in Argentina. The area seeded to flaxseed never fell below 2 million hectares from 1923/24 to 1944/45, reaching peaks of 3.5 million hectares in 1931/32 and 1936/37. During this period, Argentina rivaled the flaxseed production of the Soviet Union and dominated world flaxseed exports. Beginning in 1919/20, Argentine flaxseed production exceeded 1 million tons annually through 1946/47, with the exception of 3 years out of the 28 covered by this span. Four crops were larger than 2 million tons. Exports of flaxseed surpassed 1 million tons in all but 2 of the 20 years from 1920 through 1939, and amounted to 2 million tons in 1932. Annual exports for this 20-year period averaged 1.46 million tons, 89 percent of the average annual output of 1.64 million tons.

World War II brought two revolutionary changes into the Argentine flaxseed situation: (1) the appearance of competition from other countries, and (2) the development of the domestic vegetable oil industry. The strong demand for linseed oil which developed during the war spurred production of flaxseed in the United States, Canada, and India, thus reducing postwar outlets for Argentine production. Government policy in the postwar years was an additional deterrent to production. Two aspects of policy were involved--the campaign for industrialization and the program for monopolizing exports through the operations of IAPI. Industrialization was achieved by encouraging the construction of oil extraction plants and by imposition of subsidies for oilseed crushers. The IAPI export monopoly required farmers to sell flaxseed to the Government at fixed prices, well below prewar parity, allocated supplies among crushers, and repurchased extraction products for domestic distribution and export.

The effect was sudden in terms of agricultural change. The area seeded to flaxseed in Argentina declined in the immediate postwar years to only one-half of the prewar average and fell off further in the 1950's to less than one-third. Production followed the same pattern. The lowest period in the 20 century occurred in the 5 years from 1951/52 to 1955/56, when seeded area averaged only 761,000 hectares and output only 390,000 tons. Linseed oil production, which averaged 162,000 tons per year during the war and 181,000 tons during each of the following 5 years, fell to only 110,500 tons per year between 1952 and 1956.

Recovery of flaxseed production since 1955 has been encouraging, and linseed oil production has stabilized at a high level. In the 10 years following the 1955/56 crop year, seeded area averaged 1.3 million hectares and output 707,000 tons. Yields of flaxseed per hectare declined discouragingly during the 1950's, falling below 500 kilograms in 4 of the 10 years. This loss of production was attributed to fusarium wilt, which has been overcome to some extent in the 1960's by the introduction of resistant varieties and the application of pesticides. For the 9 years from 1957 through 1965, production of linseed oil rose to 195,000 tons per year and exports averaged 202,000 tons.

As the world's leading exporter of linseed oil, Argentina averaged 179,000 tons annually from 1955 to 1964, easily outranking the United States with 22,000 tons, Uruguay with 20,000 tons, and India with 19,000 tons. During the same period, Argentina, which had accounted for 79 percent of world flaxseed exports from 1934 to 1938, averaged only 19,000 tons, compared with 346,000 tons for Canada and 159,000 tons for the United States. Oil exports have gone principally to Western Europe, with the Netherlands the primary importer (table 43).

Sunflowerseed and Oil.--The production of sunflowerseed in Argentina has increased spectacularly since the mid-1930's. The average area seeded annually rose from 300,000 hectares in the 5 years preceding World War II to 1.6 million hectares in the 5 years following the war. Seeded area fell below 1 million hectares in only 5 of the 24 years between 1943/44 and 1966/67, averaging 1.2 million hectares after 1954/55. The low period occurred in the years 1952/53 to 1954/55, when seeded area averaged only 650,000 hectares and output only 350,000 tons per year. Sunflowerseed production expanded from a prewar average of 204,000 tons to 862,000 tons per year in the immediate postwar period. For the 10 years from 1955/56 to 1964/65, output averaged 645,000 tons to rival flaxseed production. Exports of sunflowerseed have never achieved significant volume, the record level being 36,300 tons shipped in 1944.

Production of sunflowerseed oil increased from 9,900 tons in 1935 to 77,600 tons in 1940 and during World War II from 106,000 to 182,000 tons. The peak period occurred from 1948 to 1952 when annual output averaged about 225,000 tons. In the following 3 years, because of reduced seed production, average oil output amounted to only 64,300 tons. In the 10 years 1956-65, annual production of sunflowerseed oil averaged 163,450 tons.

Exports of sunflowerseed oil had already attained substantial levels before figures were published separately for sunflowerseed oil and other oils. Between 1941 and 1945 oil exports expanded from 11,900 to 72,000 tons and by 1950 reached the peak of 103,000 tons. Annual exports for the 1956-65 period--chiefly to Western Europe--held at about 16,000 tons, or about 10 percent of production (table 44). Argentina rivals Hungary for leadership among world exporters of sunflowerseed oil.

Peanuts and Peanut Oil.--Peanut production has expanded rapidly since 1951. The area seeded to peanuts, which averaged 104,000 hectares in the late 1930's, increased slowly during and after World War II, doubled in the late 1950's, and tripled in the 1960's. Production expanded similarly, rising from a prewar average of 77,000 tons to 255,000 tons between 1955/56 and 1959/60 and to 344,000 tons from 1960/61 to 1964/65. The record output of 439,000 tons was achieved in 1964/65. Yields of peanuts have held up better than yields for flaxseed and sunflowerseed, the three highest outputs per hectare having been attained in the last 10 years.

Exports of peanuts paralleled the situation with exports of sunflowerseed. From insignificant prewar volumes, peanut exports peaked during the war with a high of 58,000 tons in 1944 but again became unimportant after the war.

Production of peanut oil, which had reached a level of 20,000 tons in 1936, declined to a low of 6,000 tons before World War II. By 1945, output had reached 20,500 tons and jumped to 39,250 tons the following year. A subsequent decline to 15,000 tons in 1951 was quickly recovered with expansion to 55,000 tons in 1953, 56,000 tons in 1957, and the alltime peak of 102,000 tons in 1958. The annual production since that year has averaged 64,000 tons.

Exports of peanut oil, negligible before World War II, rose to 10,940 tons in 1946 but fell off again after the war under Government control of domestic and export supplies. Loosening of restrictions since 1955 encouraged production and permitted substantial shipments abroad, amounting to about 60 percent of output. Exports averaged 43,500 tons per year from 1957 to 1966, placing Argentina third among world shippers, after Senegal with 120,000 tons and Nigeria with 60,000 tons. European Common Market countries have taken almost all of the exports since 1959 (table 45).

Cottonseed and Cottonseed Oil.--Production of cottonseed and cottonseed oil has been the most stable of all oilseeds and oils in Argentina. Cottonseed production, in accompaniment with lint cotton production, increased steadily from the prewar period to the middle 1950's, continuing a long-term trend which began in the 1920's. The highest level of cottonseed output occurred between 1954 and 1958 with an annual average of 246,000 tons and a peak of 330,000 tons in the last of the 5 years.

Exports of cottonseed had their historical high in 1935 with 16,000 tons, dwindled to 1,600 tons in 1939, and have not exceeded 500 tons in any year since.

Cottonseed oil extraction developed rapidly in the late 1930's and took another spurt in the 1950's, rising from 15,770 tons in 1935 to a peak of 32,580 tons in 1954. Since 1947, production has fallen below 20,000 tons in only 2 years. Exports of cottonseed oil increased from negligible quantities before World War II to 19,000 tons in 1945. Following the peak year of 1950, when 12,180 tons of oil were shipped, exports were suspended. Since their resumption in 1957, exports have averaged only about 3,000 tons per year, or less than 15 percent of production. The United States, on the other hand, shipped an average of 200,000 tons of cottonseed oil per year from 1956 to 1965.

The countries of Western Europe are the chief market for Argentina's exports of cottonseed oil (table 46).

Tung Nuts and Tung Oil.--Production of tung nuts in Argentina was inaugurated in the late 1930's and expanded rapidly in the 1940's as a result of wartime and postwar demand. Plantings of tung trees, almost entirely in Misiones province, increased from 3,100 hectares in 1938/39 to 11,400 hectares in 1941/42 and to 43,700 hectares in 1944/45. After 1946/47, plantings leveled off at about 50,000 hectares. The peak of 54,800 hectares was reached in 1949/50. Output of tung nuts expanded as follows:

Crop year	Tons
1938/39.	2,700
1944/45.	12,100
1946/47.	43,100
1950/51.	85,000
1952/53.	123,700
1959/60.	135,000
1965/66.	174,500

Since 1952/53, annual production has averaged more than 100,000 tons. Frost damage reduced the 1964/65 crop to 41,800 tons, the lowest output in 13 years.

Tung oil production reached 1,965 tons in 1945, then 11,460 tons in 1950, and finally, 21,050 tons in 1957. Average annual production for the 10 years from 1956 to 1965 was 17,360 tons.

Data on exports of tung oil were not published separately in official statistics until after World War II. Shipments of tung oil dropped to practically zero in 1947 and 1948 after amounting to 1,860 tons in 1946, because prices set by the state trading agency (IAPI) were too high for foreign customers. A more reasonable marketing policy in 1949 permitted exports to reach 10,400 tons. Annual exports of tung oil since then have ranged from 7,700 to 21,100 tons, with an average of 14,200 tons, mostly to Western Europe (table 47). Tung nuts are not exported.

Olives and Olive Oil.--Argentine production of olives has expanded almost as spectacularly as production of tung nuts. Stages in this expansion were as follows:

Crop year	Tons
1937/38.	1,400
1943/44.	7,100
1946/47.	14,200
1949/50.	26,000
1954/55.	55,400
1956/57.	72,700

The average annual production of olives for oil for the 10 years from 1955/56 to 1964/65 was 40,000 tons, ranging from 19,000 to 62,000 tons. This notable development allowed Argentina to shift from importing olive oil to exporting it and to become the only important producer in the Western Hemisphere. Olive trees are most numerous in the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, and Cordoba, but substantial plantings are also located in Entre Rios, Catamarca, and La Rioja. About 70 percent of production is crushed for oil. The remainder of the olives produced are preserved, whole or stuffed, ripe or green.

Olive oil production, which averaged only 67 tons per year in the immediate prewar period, reached 1,050 tons by 1946, then expanded to 2,780 tons in 1950 and 6,255 tons in 1955, and set a record of 11,000 tons in 1960. Average output for the 10 years from 1956 to 1965 was 7,940 tons.

Annual exports of olive oil from 1957 to 1965 averaged about 6,300 tons. For the 9 years from 1957 to 1965, Argentina ranked fifth among world exporters of olive oil, behind Spain, Tunisia, Italy, and Portugal, but ahead of Greece, Turkey, France, Algeria, and Syria. Unlike other oil exports, the bulk of Argentina's olive oil production goes to Western Hemisphere countries, the principal market since 1946 (table 48).

Other Oilseed and Oilseed Products.--Small quantities of vegetable oils are extracted in Argentina from castor beans, corn, grapeseed, rapeseed, and soybeans, but information concerning production is scanty.

Production of castor oil achieved its highest level in the mid-1950's with an average output of about 2,000 tons over a 7-year span. Production first reached 1,000 tons in 1940 and expanded to 2,700 tons in 1946, but fell consistently below these levels in the 1960's. Production of castor beans, according to available estimates, ranged from 4,900 to 9,400 tons per year during the period from the late 1920's to the 1960's. The harvested area over the same time varied between 3,900 and 24,000 hectares. Exports of castor beans between 1928 and 1941 ranged from 4,300 to 11 tons, occurred in only 1 year from 1942 to 1959, then averaged 2,650 tons from 1960 to 1963. Castor oil exports averaged about 65 tons per year from 1933 to 1951, but have been only occasional since. In 1956 they amounted to a record 1,605 tons.

Rapeseed oil had two periods of high production, averaging 11,000 tons annually from 1932 to 1937 and 13,500 tons per year from 1941 to 1945. Output for the 10 years from 1955 to 1964 averaged 1,700 tons. Production of rapeseed averaged about 35,000 tons per year during the 1930's and World War II. Since the war, rapeseed output has declined from a high of about 18,000 tons to an average since 1955 of about 5,000 tons. The harvested area has ranged from 43,000 to less than 1,000 hectares. Exports of rapeseed declined steadily from 34,000 tons in 1935 to 335 tons in 1946, when they were last reported. Exports of rapeseed oil were greatest in the 1940's, ranging from 14,300 tons to 25 tons per year. Minor exports have occurred in 2 years since 1950.

Exports of corn oil averaged 240 tons per year from 1935 to 1944 but have been negligible or nonexistent since the war.

Interest in growing soybeans apparently developed about 1960. Figures for harvested area and production since that date are as follows:

Crop Year	Hectares	Tons
1961/62.	9,649	11,220
1962/63.	19,302	18,920
1963/64.	12,220	14,000
1964/65.	10,446	9,800
1965/66.	15,689	18,200

According to available data, soybean production before the 1960's ranged from 270 tons in 1946 to 3,300 tons in 1943 and averaged about 945 tons per year from 1942 to 1961. Harvested area for the 20-year period averaged 912 hectares, ranging from 225 to 4,240 hectares. Information on production of soybean oil or on exports of soybeans and oil is fragmentary. Soybean oil production figures are usually combined with those for corn oil and grapeseed oil. Soybean export figures were first segregated in published data for 1964, when 10 tons were shipped to Paraguay.

Data are incomplete on grapeseed production and utilization.

Production of oilseed cakes and meals has naturally paralleled production of vegetable oils (table 49). Consumption of these oil extraction byproducts in Argentina is minimal, so that the bulk of production is exported. Total output of cakes and meals increased from about 70,000 tons in 1930 to around 225,000 tons in 1940 and to 932,000 tons in 1944, the peak year for linseed cake and meal production. After total cake and meal production attained a second high of 927,000 tons in 1947, a downward trend set in, and output dropped to 420,000 tons in 1955. The recovery which began in 1956 led to a third high production of 924,000 tons in 1963 and to a record output of more than 1 million tons in 1965. Average production for the 5 years 1961-65 was 885,000 tons, about 16 percent above the average output of the immediate postwar period.

The peak production years for linseed cake and meal were 1944 with 655,000 tons and 1947 with 560,000 tons. Output of cake and meal from sunflowerseed was highest in 1950 and 1951 with 320,000 and 321,000 tons, respectively, and in 1965 with 340,000 tons. The high years for peanut cake and meal production were 1958 with 153,000 tons, 1962 with 155,000 tons, and 1965 with 155,500 tons. Cottonseed cake and meal output reached a peak of 99,000 tons in 1953, a level approached in 1954, 1958, and 1965. Production of rapeseed cake and meal was highest in 1942 with 41,000 tons.

Exports of oilseed cakes and meals, representing most of the production of these byproducts, have expanded steadily, accompanying the development of the vegetable oil extraction industry in the 1930's and 1940's. Total cake and meal shipments rose from less than 100,000 tons in the early 1930's to over 1 million tons in 1958, 1962, and 1965. After reaching almost 1 million tons in 1950, exports declined along with oilseed and oil production to a low point of 143,000 tons in 1955. The most important customers for Argentine cakes and meals have been the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Ireland (table 50).

Fruits

The production of fruit, both citrus and deciduous, in Argentina reached a significant commercial scale in the 1930's, although plantings of fruit trees began in the early years of the century. Production of deciduous fruit developed most rapidly in the Rio Negro valley and spread to other areas, principally Mendoza and San Juan provinces in the west and Buenos Aires province in the east. The oldest citrus area in Argentina is Corrientes province, but other important areas have been planted in

Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman in the Northwest, Misiones in the Northeast, and Buenos Aires and Entre Rios in the Pampa region. The most important fruit crops measured by value of production, are grapes, apples, oranges, and peaches. Their order in terms of volume is grapes, oranges, apples, peaches, tangerines, pears, lemons, grapefruit, plums, quinces, apricots, and cherries (table 51).

Exports of fruit, except pears, were relatively unimportant until after World War II. In fact, substantial amounts of fruit, especially oranges, were imported until 1957. The volume of fruit exports, mainly apples and pears, increased rapidly after 1956. The value of exports more than doubled between 1959 and 1963 (table 52). Although most exports are of fresh fruit, canned and dried shipments have been increasing.

Apples.--The most spectacular growth in the Argentine fruit industry occurred in apple production and exports (tables 51 and 53). Stages in this expansion are illustrated by the following figures:

Crop year	Production 1,000 tons	Trade year	Exports 1,000 tons
1935/36	16	1935	1.5
1936/37	45	1936	4.0
1940/41	88	1937	12
1942/43	144	1945	18
1949/50	284	1949	27
1954/55	361	1951	72
1956/57	422	1957	112
1964/65	544	1963	245

Production of apples reached a peak of 572,000 tons in 1966/67. The number of bearing trees increased from 4.1 million in 1937 to 5.2 million in 1947 and to 5.7 million in 1960 (table 54). The Rio Negro valley produces about 70 percent of the apple crop, Mendoza province 20 percent, and Buenos Aires province 7 percent. The leading varieties, particularly for export packing, are Red Delicious, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, and King David. The most important customers for Argentine apples in the 1959-65 period were Brazil, the Netherlands, Sweden, West Germany, France, Finland, and Norway (table 55). Exports to the United States averaged 2,000 tons between 1957 and 1963, including 6,800 tons in 1957, about half of the 7-year total volume (table 56).

Pears.--Although less spectacular than the apple situation, expansion of pear production and exports has been notable (table 57). Steps in this growth are indicated by the following figures:

Crop year	Production 1,000 tons	Trade year	Exports 1,000 tons
1935/36	28	1935	4
1936/37	40	1936	9.5
1938/39	64	1938	18
1940/41	99	1939	28
1942/43	137	1942	6.5
1947/48	73	1946	24
1950/51	121	1951	30
1953/54	63	1954	10
1961/62	114	1958	42

Unlike the steady expansion of apple production, the annual output of pears reached the level of 100,000 tons at the beginning of World War II and has averaged that volume for 25 years. There were 3.1 million bearing trees in 1937, but only 2.8 million in 1947 and 2.1 million in 1960. The Rio Negro valley accounts for about 70 percent of production, Mendoza province for about 25 percent, and Buenos Aires province for most of the rest. The leading variety is Williams (Bartlett), but Packham's Triumph is becoming the principal export variety. Pear exports, although fluctuating considerably from year to year, have expanded more steadily than production, but the peak was reached in 1960 with about 48,000 tons. From 1959 to 1965, Brazil, West Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, and Sweden were the leading buyers of fresh pears (table 57). Canned pear exports averaged more than 2,000 tons per year from 1957 to 1965, going mainly to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Venezuela. Exports of dried pears during the same period maintained an average of 400 tons, with the principal markets in West Germany and the Netherlands.

Quinces.--Production of quinces averaged 15,750 tons per year from 1940/41 to 1966/67, not much above the 15,100 tons recorded in the census of 1937. The record crop was 21,700 tons in 1952/53. Mendoza province produces about 60 percent of total output and Buenos Aires, Rio Negro, and San Juan provinces most of the rest. The presumed decline in the number of bearing trees from 2.1 million in 1947 to 1.1 million in 1960 is explained by the poor 1960 crop, the second lowest on record. Preserves and paste are the principal products obtained from quinces. Exports of fresh quinces occurred in only 7 of the 15 years from 1951 to 1965, and practically all went to Brazil.

Peaches.--In the prewar period, peaches were the most important deciduous fruit in Argentina. Production of 63,000 tons from 8.5 million trees was reported for 1937. The number of peach trees was 9.2 million in 1947 and 9.0 million in 1960. The peak crop was 238,000 tons in 1965. Peaches are produced chiefly in the San Rafael area of Mendoza province, largely for processing, and in Buenos Aires province, mostly for fresh consumption. Exports of fresh peaches reached a peak of 2,274 tons in 1953, but have declined steadily since, falling to 36 tons in 1965. Exports of canned peaches, on the other hand, averaged 4,750 tons between 1957 and 1965, reaching a high of 10,000 tons in 1958. Brazil has been the main destination for fresh peach shipments, with minor quantities going to Venezuela and Paraguay. West Germany and the United Kingdom have been the principal customers for canned peaches, but Brazil, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Venezuela have taken substantial amounts. Small shipments of dried peaches have gone mainly to Brazil and Paraguay.

Plums.--The production of plums, reported at 13,100 tons in 1937, exceeded 40,000 tons in 1955/56 and in eight other seasons since. The peak crop was 63,000 tons in 1966/67. The number of trees increased from 1.2 million in 1937 to 2.0 million in 1947 and to 2.7 million in 1960. Production of prunes, which was below 1,000 tons in 1937, grew steadily during and after the war, reached 6,000 tons in 1953, and averaged 6,500 tons from 1955 to 1966. A record output of 9,750 was achieved in 1967. Mendoza is the most important plum-producing province, and almost all of the production for making prunes is concentrated in the San Rafael area. Practically all fresh plums for export come from Mendoza, while Buenos Aires province supplies the domestic market. Exports of fresh plums averaged 1,500 tons per year from 1947 to 1965. Exports of prunes expanded from less than 1,000 tons per year in the immediate postwar period to more than 4,000 tons per year in the 1960's. Brazil is the chief customer for both plums and prunes. Venezuela and the United States are also important buyers of fresh plums.

Apricots.--The production of apricots in Argentina is about twice the prewar level, averaging 12,900 tons per year from 1955/56 to 1964/65. A record crop of 18,000 tons was harvested in 1966/67. Mendoza province accounts for 55 percent of production and San Juan province for 25 percent. Exports of fresh apricots are negligible.

Exports of dried apricots averaged 88 tons per year between 1946 and 1965, going chiefly to Brazil and Finland. Exports of canned apricots exceeded 2,000 tons in 1958 and 1959 and averaged 723 tons per year between 1957 and 1963, destined mainly for West Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Venezuela, and Brazil.

Cherries.--The only Argentine fruit to show a decline in production from the prewar level was cherries. The annual harvest has averaged less than 2,200 tons since 1957/58, compared with 4,000 tons per year during World War II and 3,600 tons in 1936/37. The record crop of 7,600 tons was achieved in 1942/43. The number of trees declined from 356,000 in 1937 to 235,000 in 1960. Mendoza province produces about 55 percent of total output and Buenos Aires province about 30 percent. Exports of fresh cherries averaged 169 tons annually between 1957 and 1965, mostly to Brazil and Venezuela. Canned cherries, exported in minor quantities, go mainly to Brazil and Paraguay.

Grapes.--Since the colonial period, grapes for winemaking have been produced in Argentina, but the most rapid expansion of vineyards occurred after the completion of the railroad from Buenos Aires to Mendoza in 1885. The production of table grapes and raisin grapes developed during the 1930's. Output of grapes for all purposes exceeded 2.5 million tons in 1954/55 and remained above 2.0 million tons every year after 1957/58. Grapes for table use represent perhaps 1 percent of total production and grapes for drying less than 1 percent. Mendoza province is the leading vineyard area with 57 percent of total grape production. San Juan province ranks second with 30 percent of total output and produces practically all of the table grapes and raisins. Argentina is the 10th largest wine producer in the world, but the quality of Argentine wine is generally considered inferior to European and Chilean wines. Exports of wine from Argentina are insignificant.

Exports of table grapes in the 1960's were 35 percent below the prewar level of 8,300 tons per year. The principal customers for Argentine grapes are Brazil and Venezuela, with West Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States receiving lesser quantities. Purchases by the United States averaged only 139 tons per year from 1951 to 1965, just 15 percent of average volume in the 1946-50 period. Exports of raisins averaged slightly more than 1,100 tons per year from the beginning of World War II through the 1950's. Beginning with 1,954 tons in 1960, the annual average since 1959 has been somewhat higher. Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay are the most important buyers of Argentine raisins.

Melons.--Production of melons in Argentina averaged about 40,000 tons per year from 1956/57 to 1965/66. The most important producing provinces were Santiago del Estero with 22 percent, Mendoza with 19 percent, San Juan with 19 percent, and Chaco with 14 percent. Exports of melons have grown steadily, rising from an annual average of 160 tons in the late 1930's to more than 400 tons in the early 1960's. Brazil and the United States are the principal customers. Imports by the United States, which declined sharply during and after World War II, averaged 136 tons from 1956 to 1965.

Bananas.--Production of bananas in Argentina is entirely for domestic consumption. Output, which was slightly more than 2,000 tons in 1937, rose to 12,000 tons in 1954, declined to 2,500 tons in 1958, and then jumped to 65,500 tons in 1964 and 104,000 tons in 1966. Formosa province is the principal producing area. Average production for 1962-66 of 58,000 tons is about 29 percent of average imports of 198,000 tons for 1956-65.

Figs.--Like bananas, figs are grown only for domestic consumption. Fig production expanded from slightly less than 2,000 tons in 1937 to 3,600 tons in 1954 and averaged 5,600 tons per year from 1956 to 1965. The record crop was 7,100 tons in 1960. San Juan, Santa Fe, La Rioja, and Mendoza are the major producing provinces for figs.

Oranges.--Oranges are the most important citrus fruit in Argentina and second only to grapes among all fruits in terms of volume. They were introduced into the Misiones territory from Spain during the colonial period. Commercial production of oranges, however, began in Corrientes province following completion of the railroad in 1880 and spread rapidly into Entre Rios and Misiones provinces in the 1920's, as well as to Buenos Aires province and the northwest provinces of Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman. Stages in the expansion of orange production and exports were as follows:

Crop year	Production 1,000 tons	Trade year	Exports 1,000 tons
1936/37. . . .	112	1936. . . .	53
1940/41. . . .	313	1938. . . .	4
1942/43. . . .	447	1943. . . .	105
1945/46. . . .	212	1947. . . .	8
1952/53. . . .	303	1948. . . .	60
1956/57. . . .	479	1954. . . .	0
1960/61. . . .	521	1958. . . .	7,656
1965/66. . . .	614	1965. . . .	492

Following the wartime peak in orange output, production dropped off sharply and did not exceed 300,000 tons for 9 years. Most of the groves planted on sour orange root stock were destroyed by the "tristeza" virus between 1935 and 1955. Steady replantings pushed production to record levels in the 1950's and 1960's. Annual production for the 7 years following 1959/60 averaged 525,000 tons. The number of bearing trees increased from 3.9 million in 1936 to 9.7 million in 1959. Corrientes province accounted for 41 percent of total orange production in the 1960's, Buenos Aires 12.5 percent, Entre Rios 10 percent, Misiones 9 percent, and the three Northwest provinces 21 percent.

Imports of oranges into Argentina averaged 60,000 tons per year before World War II but declined to only 22,000 tons per year in the early 1950's. Imports between 1957 and 1963 averaged less than 400 tons annually, but in 1965 orange imports rose to 17,660 tons. Brazil is the traditional supplier. Exports of oranges for the 10 years from 1956 to 1965 averaged 3,200 tons. The principal markets were West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom and occasionally Belgium, Norway, and Sweden. Exports of orange juice averaged 48,000 liters from 1959 to 1965, going irregularly to Austria, Canada, West Germany, and Sweden. Exports of concentrated fruit juice, mostly orange, increased from 11,000 liters in 1959 to 3.3 million liters in 1963 to become one of the leading nontraditional exports with a value of $2.4 million. Orange concentrate exports, reported separately, amounted to 576,000 liters in 1964 and 410,000 liters in 1965. West Germany was the leading customer.

Tangerines.--Production of tangerines followed the same pattern as oranges, rising to a peak in the early 1940's, suffering a sharp decline at the end of the war, and expanding to a record level in the 1960's. In 11 of the 12 years when output was lowest, annual production remained below 100,000 tons. The peak production of 196,000 tons occurred in 1960/61. Average production for the 7 years following 1959/60 was 161,400 tons per year. The number of trees increased from 1.9 million in 1937 to 4.7 million in 1959. Entre Rios is first among the producing provinces with 45 percent of total output in the 1960's, followed by Buenos Aires with 16 percent, Santa Fe with 11 percent, Corrientes with 10.5 percent, and the three Northwest provinces with 12 percent. Tangerines were exported in only 5 years between 1951 and 1965 with a high of 19 tons in 1963.

Lemons.--The production of lemons in Argentina expanded more rapidly than the production of oranges and tangerines, declined less drastically after the war, and peaked earlier. Steps in the growth of lemon production and exports were as follows:

Crop year	Production Tons	Trade year	Exports Tons
1936/37. . .	5,900	1946.	1
1940/41. . .	29,700	1952.	163
1942/43. . .	59,600	1954.	343
1944/45. . .	34,400	1957.	771
1949/50. . .	60,900	1959.	0
1958/59. . .	101,400	1963.	789
1966/67. . .	76,900	1965.	0

The number of trees increased from 274,000 in 1936 to 2.1 million in 1946, and then dropped to 1.1 million in 1959. The Northwest region accounted for about 62 percent of total production in the 10 years from 1957/58 to 1966/67, with 41 percent in Tucuman province. Buenos Aires province had 17 percent. Exports of lemons have not been important, occurring in only 1 year from 1959 to 1965. West Germany and the United Kingdom took most of these.

Grapefruit.--The expansion, decline, and renewal of grapefruit production followed the pattern established by oranges. Exports of grapefruit, mostly to the United Kingdom, have been greater than exports of lemons and tangerines. The steps in expansion of production and exports were as follows:

Crop year	Production Tons	Trade year	Exports Tons
1936/37. . .	2,500	1946.	3
1942/43. . .	7,100	1948.	31
1945/46. . .	3,400	1954.	0
1950/51. . .	7,400	1956.	325
1956/57. . .	20,700	1958.	1,173
1960/61. . .	40,200	1964.	294
1965/66. . .	84,000	1965.	0

For the 10 years from 1956 to 1965 exports averaged 305 tons. The United States took some Argentine grapefruit between 1948 and 1953. The number of trees increased from 71,000 in 1936 to 568,000 in 1959. The main producing provinces during the 5 years from 1962/63 to 1966/67 were Entre Rios with 28 percent of total output, Salta with 22 percent, Corrientes with 17 percent, and Buenos Aires with 16 percent.

Vegetables

The production of vegetables in Argentina has expanded steadily over the past 30 years, providing a greater variety in the national diet and maintaining a remunerative level of exports. With the exception of potatoes, crop estimates for vegetables were not regularly compiled until the 1940's, so that the only prewar figure for the production of most of these crops is that reported in the agricultural census of 1937. A good indicator of the expansion in the output of vegetables is the trend in area seeded to these crops (table 24). It was pointed out in this connection that area seeded to vegetables in the 1960's was 65 percent above the prewar average. The output of potatoes in the 1950's and 1960's averaged about twice that of the prewar period (table 58).

Vegetable exports increased in value from $4.1 million in 1959 to $7.4 million in 1963, and $7.2 million in 1965 (table 59). Most fresh and dry vegetable exports have gone to adjacent countries in Latin America, particularly Brazil.

Potatoes.--Potatoes are the most important vegetable crop in Argentina in terms of both area and output. Production of potatoes consists of four crops per year. Average annual production from 1960/61 to 1964/65 with the share of each crop produced in the principal potato-growing provinces was as follows:

Crop	Volume	Province	Share of production
	1,000 tons		Percent
Spring	41	Tucuman	47
		Jujuy	15
Early summer	312	Santa Fe	38
		Buenos Aires	21
Late summer	1,238	Buenos Aires	91
Fall	147	Santa Fe	80
Total	1,738	Buenos Aires	70
		Santa Fe	14

The average total output during this period compares with the prewar average of 722,000 tons per year. Exports from 1956 to 1960 averaged 50,000 tons annually, reaching a record high of 118,000 in 1960 (table 58). Imports of potatoes during the postwar period averaged 23,500 tons, ranging from practically none in some years to 110,000 tons in 1962. Prewar imports averaged almost 100,000 tons, so that the present level indicates practical self-sufficiency.

Exports of seed potatoes were reported separately beginning in 1957 and averaged about 3,100 tons from 1957 to 1965, or about 12 percent of total potato exports. Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chile were the major customers for Argentine potatoes, for both food and seed uses. Imports of potatoes for food occurred in only 4 of the 10 years between 1956 and 1965, while at least some seed potatoes were imported every year. Seed potatoes for this period constituted 30 percent of total potato imports, coming mainly from Canada and the United States. Potato imports for food were supplied by the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and averaged 16,400 tons compared with 7,500 tons for seed potatoes.

Sweetpotatoes.--Sweetpotatoes are one of the most important food crops in Argentina. The annual output since World War II has been more than double prewar production, averaging 337,500 tons over 20 years compared with an average of 142,000 for 4 years in the late 1930's. The principal producing provinces are Buenos Aires with 25 percent of total output, Cordoba with 17 percent, Santiago del Estero with 14 percent, and Tucuman with 12 percent. Exports of sweetpotatoes are not reported, nor are imports.

Tomatoes.--Tomato production was estimated at 191,000 tons in 1942/43, the first year that output was calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture. This volume was not exceeded until 1949/50 when production reached 210,000 tons. After 1949/50, annual output averaged about 300,000 tons, ranging from 177,000 to 418,000 tons. Rio Negro is the leading tomato province with 25 percent of total output, while Mendoza has 22 percent, Buenos Aires and Salta, 12 percent each, and Jujuy, 9 percent. Exports of tomatoes in all forms--fresh, canned, and processed--were highest during World War II, averaging 2,200 tons per year. After the war, annual exports averaged only 500 tons, reaching the wartime level only in 1950 and 1951. Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia have been the chief buyers of Argentine tomatoes and tomato products.

Onions.--The production of onions in Argentina averaged just over 100,000 tons per year during the 1940's and increased to an annual average output of 173,000 tons after the short crop of 1950/51. The high production of 142,000 tons achieved in 1942/43 was not surpassed for 10 years but six of the last seven crops exceeded 190,000 tons, including the record 1965/66 crop of 209,000 tons. San Juan province is responsible for 40 percent of total production of onions, Mendoza 28 percent, and Santiago del Estero 8 percent. Until 1946, exports of onions were combined with garlic in official trade statistics. From 1946 to 1965, the annual volume of onion exports averaged 2,900 tons. Paraguay, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay were the principal customers, with lesser shipments to France, Ireland, Sweden, and the British West Indies.

Garlic.--Garlic production in Argentina averaged 35,000 tons per year in the 1960's, having expanded from an annual average of 13,000 tons during World War II and 25,000 tons in the late 1940's and the 1950's. Buenos Aires province accounts for about half of total garlic production, the rest being divided among Mendoza, Cordoba, Jujuy, San Juan, Santiago del Estero, and Santa Fe. Exports of garlic totaled 5,000 tons in 1946 when garlic shipments were segretated from onion exports. After falling below that level annually during the 1950's, exports exceeded 5,000 tons every year from 1961 to 1965. The sharp upward trend in garlic exports is concealed by the average, since the low point was 570 tons in 1950 and the high point 7,500 tons in 1961. Brazil takes an overwhelming share of Argentine garlic exports, but France, the United Kingdom, and the British West Indies receive substantial shipments. Purchases by the United States averaged 66 tons from 1960 to 1963 and by Puerto Rico 194 tons from 1961 to 1965.

Beans.--Production of dry beans expanded rapidly in Argentina during World War II and immediately afterward, reaching a peak of 41,250 tons in 1946. Dry bean output during the 1950's averaged only 23,460 tons per year but increased to an annual average of 31,500 tons in the 1960's. The low production of 18,850 tons experienced in 1953/54 compared with the production of 18,750 tons recorded in the census of 1937. Cordoba and Salta are the principal producing provinces with 44 and 42 percent, respectively, of total output. Exports of dry beans averaged more than 13,000 tons per year during the 1940's but fell off drastically in the early 1950's, notably in 1951 and 1952. After 1956, exports recovered partially, averaging slightly more than 5,000 tons per year and finally exceeding 15,000 in 1965. The five countries of the European Common Market buy most of the dry beans shipped by Argentina, but Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay are other important customers. The United States purchased an average of 75 tons from 1960 to 1965.

Peas.--Dry peas reached peak production levels in Argentina in the early 1950's when output exceeded 30,000 tons in 3 out of 5 years. This output was not matched again until the middle 1960's. The average crop for this period was 23,600 tons compared with 18,000 tons in the late 1940's and 9,200 tons during World War II. Production from 1955/56 to 1959/60 averaged less than 14,000 tons, but another level of more than 25,000 tons was achieved in the 1960's. Most of the production is concentrated in the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, which account for 53 and 35 percent, respectively. Exports of dry peas averaged about 1,000 tons per year during World War II, but were relatively unimportant in the years immediately preceding and following the war. From 1954 to 1965, annual exports averaged 3,200 tons, ranging from 114 tons in 1960 to 10,158 in 1955. Brazil receives almost all of the dry pea exports from Argentina, although Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands purchase small amounts. Shipments to Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay are minor.

Lentils.--The record production year for lentils, like dry beans, was 1945/46 when output reached 34,500 tons. The peak production period for lentils, matching that for dry peas, was the early 1950's when output exceeded 30,000 tons for 2 out of 5 years. Production expanded rapidly during World War II and afterwards to an annual average of 28,900 tons from 1949/50 to 1953/54, but declined thereafter until the average crop was only 5,500 tons from 1956/57 to 1960/61. Since that period, there has been some recovery but only to the wartime level. The pattern of exports has followed the production trend, averaging 15,200 tons from 1950 to 1954 but only 690 tons from 1957 to to 1961. Between 1960 and 1964, exports of lentils ranged from 35 tons to 6,261 tons and in 1965 exceeded 11,000 tons. Brazil, West Germany, and the Netherlands were the leading buyers of Argentine lentils with Uruguay and Peru taking lesser amounts. Santa Fe province produces about 80 percent of total lentil output.

Chickpea (garbanzo) production reached a record level of 14,600 tons in 1939/40 and did not approach this volume again until 1959/60 when output was 12,100 tons. The peak production period occurred between 1955/56 and 1959/60 when annual output averaged 7,500 tons, but the average crop for the 1960's declined to 5,300 tons. Salta province accounts for about 60 percent of all chickpeas and Jujuy for about 15 percent. Exports of chickpeas have not amounted to 1,000 tons in a single year since World War II and averaged only 200 tons per year between 1954 and 1964. Exports of 1,300 tons in 1965 were the highest since 1942. Brazil and Uruguay are the main customers for Argentine chickpeas.

Miscellaneous Crops

Cotton.--Commercial production of cotton in Argentina extended from the colonial period into the 19th century and then died out. The crop was revived early in this century and expanded in two spurts in the mid-1920's and the mid-1930's. After a decline during World War II, production resumed its upward trend in the late 1940's and maintained a gradual rate of expansion into the 1960's. The 1937 high of 424,000 hectares in planted area was not equaled until 1947, but cotton plantings since that year have not fallen below 500,000 hectares. Abandonment of plantings because of rain, insects, and disease averaged about 10 percent annually between 1940 and 1965. Fiber production from 1960/61 to 1964/65 averaged about 120,000 tons per year (table 60). The record cotton year was 1957/58 when planted area was 732,000 hectares, harvested area was 651,000 hectares, and production was 171,000 tons. Chaco province accounts for 69 percent of total cotton production, while three neighboring provinces account for most of the rest: Formosa and Santa Fe, 9 percent each; and Santiago del Estero, 8 percent. The best quality of cotton, however, comes from the irrigated areas of the Northwest provinces.

The upward trend of cotton production in Argentina paralleled the growth of the textile industry. The expansion of mill consumption from the late 1930's to the late 1950's, as well as the recent doldrums of the industry, is shown below:

Period	Mill consumption 1,000 tons
Average:	
1936-40	32
1941-45	62
1946-50	80
1951-55	99
1956-60	113
1961-65	101
1960	112
1961	111
1962	89
1963	89
1964	105
1965	115
1966	109

Source: National Cotton Board, Argentina.

Argentina is a net exporter of cotton, but exports vary in volume more widely from year to year than do imports (table 56). Average annual exports of lint cotton in the early 1950's and early 1960's exceeded the rate achieved in the late 1930's, but remained at abnormally low levels during the late 1950's. The United Kingdom has been traditionally the leading customer for lint cotton, while Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands are other important markets. Japan is a heavy buyer in some years, the largest in 1953. Exports of cotton linters returned in the 1960's to the levels of the immediate prewar and postwar years after a virtual disappearance during the 1950's. West Germany and the Netherlands are currently the largest buyers of linters, replacing the United Kingdom and the United States.

Argentine imports of cotton reached their highest levels in recent years and exceeded 18,000 tons in 1965. The annual average from 1961 to 1965 was 8,800 tons, compared with about 2,900 tons per year during the previous 10 years. Peru has been practically the only shipper of cotton to Argentina since World War II, since exemption from a 40-percent surcharge on imports of long-staple cotton gives Peru an advantage over all competing shippers. This arrangement permits Peru to even its balance of payments with Argentina, although comparable cotton could be obtained by Argentina from other suppliers. It is possible that the extension of benefits in trading terms to other LAFTA countries may reduce the privilege now granted to Peru. Imports of long-staple cotton from Egypt were also important in the late 1950's, exceeding those from Peru in 1955. The prewar position of Brazil, Paraguay, and the United States as chief suppliers of the Argentine market were lost to Peru during World War II.

Sugar.--Argentina has been more or less self-sufficient in sugar since the end of the colonial period. Production over the years has usually been about equal to domestic demand, with occasional years of shortfalls requiring imports and other years of surpluses. The province of Tucuman is the leading producer of sugarcane, accounting for 64 to 74 percent of the crop during the past 10 years. Salta and Jujuy provinces averaged 8 and 17 percent of total production in the same period. Santa Fe and Chaco provinces accounted for most of the remainder. The trend of production over the past 10 years indicates a shift from Tucuman to Jujuy and Salta. Output of sugarcane averaged 11.0 million tons during this period, reaching a peak of 13.1 million in 1964/65 (table 60). Production of refined sugar averaged 835,000 tons over the 10 years, with a high of 1.1 million tons in 1965/66.

Until recently, exports of sugar from Argentina have been relatively unimportant. From an annual average of 16,700 tons in the late 1930's and 11,700 tons during World War II, exports fell to less than 1,000 tons per year for the next 10 years. Beginning in 1955, sugar exports became a matter of occasional significance, and in 1962, Argentina was given a quota for shipments to the United States. The annual Argentine quota and exports to the United States under quota were as follows:

Year	Quota 1/	Exports
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1961.	0	4
1962.	9	15
1963.	215	195
1964.	18	16
1965.	60	61
1966.	53	--
1967 2/ . . .	46	--

1/ Basic quota and prorations.
2/ Quota for 1967 as of August 29.

Other important customers between 1960 and 1964 were Chile, Uruguay, Italy, Bolivia, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Imports of sugar amounted to 39,000 tons in 1953 and to 50,500 tons in 1958 during periods of short supply.

The problems which have arisen in the sugar industry are a result of the official policy of maintaining a high-cost industry for a complexity of reasons. First, there is the general policy of self-sufficiency. Second, the concentration of cane production and sugar milling in the three Northwest provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy provides a strong political base. Third, there are the conflicting interests expressed by powerful organizations representing cane producers, sugar millers, and sugar workers. The unique position of sugar in the Argentine economy is illustrated by the fact that it is the only product which receives a direct export subsidy. Another distinction is the promulgation of minimum wage rates for cane and sugar workers in regulations separate from those applying to other agricultural workers.

The unfortunate situation underlying sugarcane production is the presence of many small holdings in the province of Tucuman, which produces approximately 60 percent of total output. This multiplicity of minor producers has led to a system of payments in which the producer receives a preliminary payment based on the weight of the sugarcane he delivers to the mill and a final payment based on the net income of the mill from sales of sugar and molasses. This system provides no premium for producing cane with high yield and for harvesting and transporting cane with a minimum of delay. An INTA study of the possibility of making individual payments to growers found that, although only 580 out of 17,275 producers in Tucuman had holdings of 60 hectares or more, such a payment system was feasible with the proper organization. The proportion of small growers in the other provinces is much lower.

The sugar situation is further complicated by the existence in Tucuman of antiquated inefficient mills whose production costs are too high to permit competition with the larger modern mills typical of Jujuy and Salta provinces. The Government justification for the preservation of the older mills is the employment they offer in a region of limited industrial development and the market they provide for small independent cane producers. In consideration for these services, in addition to their contribution to the domestic sugar supply, the Government in 1945 established a system for subsidizing the less efficient firms. The proceeds from a consumption tax on sugar were paid into a pool called the Sugar Regulatory Fund (Fondo Regulador Azucarero) from which payments were made by the Sugar Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce to low-yield, high-cost mills.

Overproduction of sugar in 1958 and 1959 created large surpluses which could not be absorbed by domestic consumers and could not be exported at prevailing world prices without heavy losses. Further friction and distress existed in the industry because most of the mills were in arrears in their payments to the cane producers. The Sugar Emergency Law of 1960 was enacted in an attempt to remedy these ills, providing for a consumption tax of 2.50 pesos per kilogram, an export subsidy of 4.00 pesos per kilogram, payments to low-yield mills, and payments of arrears to cane producers, all under the regulation of the Sugar Bureau. The export subsidy was increased to 5.50 pesos per kilogram in 1961, and the consumption tax was reduced to 1.50 pesos and then to 1.00 peso per kilogram.

Eventually, Government regulation was necessary to resolve the problem of payments to producers, and the Bank of the Nation was authorized to establish a separate account for each sugar mill and to supervise the operations of the industry. The formula for 1962 decreed an advance payment of 410 pesos per ton of cane to producers and the allocation of net returns from sales of cane products in the following manner: 51 percent to producers and 39 percent to mill operators, the remaining 10 percent to be distributed after final determination of accounts. The advance payment was set at 600 pesos, later 800 pesos, in 1963; at 1,150 pesos in 1964; and at 1,300 pesos in

1965, the division of mill returns remaining the same. In 1965, the consumption tax was raised back to 2.50 pesos, and the export subsidy was changed to a pro-rated dividend from the Sugar Regulatory Fund.

This protective policy created a crisis with the 1964/65 cane crop, when planted area rose 14 percent above the 5-year average, harvested area increased 24 percent, and cane output climbed 23 percent. Sugar production amounted to 1.2 million tons, establishing a surplus condition which still plagues the industry and the Government. Excess production, after consumption of about 800,000 tons and exports of about 60,000 tons, went into stocks which passed the level of 400,000 tons at the end of the 1965/66 marketing year. In 1966 the Government set a limit of 900,000 tons on refined sugar production, so that area harvested declined 3 percent, although seeded area had risen 7.5 percent. Sugar output from the 1965/66 cane crop amounted to 963,000 tons, due to problems in managing the quota system for sugar mills, and stocks increased to 500,000 tons by the end of the 1966/67 marketing year.

In September 1966, under authority of an August decree, the Government took its first decisive action in the sugar situation by closing eight mills, including one already declared bankrupt, in Tucuman province. An additional mill for which closing was authorized, although its capacity of 35,000 tons ranked it seventh among 27 mills in the province, was allowed to continue operations after industry and labor protests in its favor.

The Government set forth a comprehensive solution for the sugar problem in the new Sugar Law of February 1967 to be administered by the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce. The major provisions of the law set quotas for cane growers on the basis of 1965 production, set quotas for sugar mills on the basis of production capacity, set a limit of 750,000 tons on refined sugar production, limited cane production to registered growers and prohibited new registrations after April, prohibited installation of new sugar mills and expansion of capacity in existing mills, established minimum cane prices on the basis of sucrose content and purity, provided credit and technical assistance for cane growers diverting their land to other crops, and continued the authority for export subsidies. The law appears to provide an eventual solution to the Argentine sugar problem and has been generally well received by industrial and political groups, although labor leaders have complained of social and economic effects on mill workers.

Tobacco.--After many years as a market for leaf tobacco, Argentina become a net exporter in the late 1950's. Since World War II, production has doubled, from an average output of 25,400 tons in the late 1940's to an average of almost 49,000 tons in the early 1960's (table 60). The peak of 55,000 tons was set in 1962/63 and exceeded in 1966/67. Production of native types of tobacco rose from 30,500 in 1960/61 to 40,200 tons in 1966/67, although the peak was reached earlier (table 61). Production of foreign types, largely Virginia, ranged from 11,200 tons to 19,800 tons in the 1960's.

The three native, dark-leaf types of tobacco are produced mainly in the provinces from which they take their names: Corrientes, Misiones, and Salta. Salta and Jujuy are the sources of Virginia, or flue-cured, and burley leaf tobacco. Kentucky, or dark fire-cured, and Maryland types are grown in Misiones. Cordoba produces Oriental tobacco. Bahia, a dark Brazilian leaf, and Havana are produced in Corrientes. Since practically all tobacco in Argentina is grown under contract to the five principal cigarette manufacturers, shifts in the production of the various types are a reflection of changes in demand for alternative blends of leaf. Shortfalls in production in 1957/58 and 1958/59 were caused by bad weather and insects, particularly in the Northeast.

Argentine imports of leaf tobacco from 1936 to 1951 were supplied mainly by Brazil, the United States, and Paraguay, with lesser shipments from Cuba, Greece, and Turkey.

Imports from the United States consisted of flue-cured, burley, and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured leaf in that order of importance. Brazil and Paraguay shipped dark leaf. After the attainment of self-sufficiency in tobacco production, imports averaged less than 300 tons of leaf per year, ranging from zero in 1957 to 1,600 tons in 1960. Cuba, Paraguay, and the United States were the most regular suppliers during this period, but Brazil shipped most of the 1960 imports. Greece and Bulgaria were the major sources of 1961 leaf purchases by Argentina. Since the war, imports of leaf tobacco and tobacco products have been subject to high tariffs, quotas, and prohibitions. Cigarette imports were minimal from 1948 to 1956 and achieved substantial volume only in 1962, according to Argentine trade statistics. United States figures, on the other hand, show cigarette shipments to Argentina varying from 1.9 to 102 million pieces in years when imports were reportedly zero or relatively low. These may have gone to the free port of Tierra del Fuego.

Exports of leaf tobacco from Argentina averaged more than 6,500 tons per year from 1957 to 1965 as production consistently exceeded domestic demand. The bulk of Argentine exports was dark native leaf, but shipments of Virginia and Maryland types attained some significance in the 1960's. The principal buyers of Argentine tobacco are the members of the European Common Market, their order of importance in 1963 and 1964 being France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Switzerland is another regular customer. United States purchases have been negligible in most years but totaled 226 tons in 1962, mostly leaf of the Maryland type. Exports of tobacco products from Argentina have been insignificant, except for shipments of cigarettes to Uruguay in 1960 and 1961 of 22.5 and 38.2 tons, respectively.

Mandioca.--At least 10 pounds of the annual food consumption of the average Argentine consists of mandioca (called cassava or yuca elsewhere). Consumption is highest in the producing area, the Northeast. Misiones province accounts for about three-fourths of production, Corrientes for about one-sixth, Chaco and Formosa for most of the remainder. Output of mandioca has been declining steadily since the immediate postwar years, average production for the last 5 years being less than half of the prewar level. Exports have never been significant.

Yerba mate.--One of the oldest crops in Argentina is yerba mate, or Paraguayan tea, which was acquired from the Indians of the Northeast. Although production expanded in recent years by about two-thirds of prewar output, heavy imports have been maintained for blending with the domestic product. These imports, which have come entirely from Brazil and Paraguay, declined substantially after World War II but revived in the late 1950's, exceeding prewar levels in 1958 and 1960 (table 23). Exports of yerba mate in prepared and packaged form go to many countries, but from 1959 to 1963, Syria took about half and Lebanon and Chile about one-fifth each. The peak in production was 141,000 tons in 1961/62, according to unofficial estimates, while the peak in exports was 3,000 tons in 1954 (table 60). Although statistics are insufficient to warrant a firm conclusion, there are indications that the consumption of yerba mate in Argentina is declining under strong competition from coffee and soft drinks, particularly in urban centers. In an effort to improve prices, producers in Misiones province agreed to suspend production in 1966. Although there were only minor violations of the prohibition, the results were unsatisfactory. Producers now plan to seek import controls.

Tea.--The newest, and one of the most successful, commercial crops in Argentina is tea, the production of which has expanded rapidly in less than 10 years to provide domestic requirements and exports. From an average of around 1,000 tons (green leaf basis) per year in the early 1950's, output expanded to more than 83,000 tons in 1965/66 (table 60). Misiones is the sole producing province. Tea may prove to be an eventual solution to the longstanding provincial problem of finding a product which can be grown under subtropical conditions and transported without loss to domestic and foreign markets. Exports increased from 740 tons (black tea basis) in 1959 to

7,600 tons in 1963 and to 12,700 tons in 1966, making Argentina the only supplier of tea in the Western Hemisphere. During these 5 years, the Netherlands bought about half, and the United Kingdom one-third, of total tea shipments, while Chile, West Germany, and the United States took lesser amounts.

Broomstraw.--A traditional export from Argentina is broomstraw, shipments of which have held up amazingly in spite of the widening employment of mechanical cleaning devices. Official production statistics until 1953/54 were limited to the grain from broomcorn, so that data for the output of broomstraw cover little more than 10 years. In that period, broomstraw production more than doubled, while exports were abnormally low until 1962, indicating a rather steep increase in domestic consumption (table 60). Production is concentrated primarily in Buenos Aires province, with minor output in Entre Rios and Santiago del Estero. The most regular customers of Argentine broomstraw over the past 10 years have been Brazil, Cuba, and Venezuela, but in the 1960's the United States, France, and Italy have been the largest buyers.

Hops.--Production of hops in Argentina expanded rapidly in the postwar period from an average of 7 tons per year to 150 tons, reaching a peak of 188 tons in 1961/62 (table 60). Most of the hops output is in the Rio Negro area. The increase in hops production has been accompanied by a decline in imports, which fell from 580 tons in 1959 to 27 tons in 1963. The United States was the leading supplier from 1957 to 1959, but West Germany suffered most from the loss of this trade. The total supply of hops in Argentina has declined in conjunction with a drop in beer production since 1958.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Argentina has been a producer and exporter of livestock products from the early colonial period. Drying hides and salting beef stripped from wild cattle were two of the major enterprises of the Pampa area beginning with the growth of the coastal settlements and extending into the 19th century. Beef was the principal item in the Argentine diet over this span of years. At the same time, mule breeding was the chief occupation of the Northwest region, centered in the city of Salta. The first modification of these traditional livestock industries was the introduction of British cattle breeds to provide a more acceptable product for foreign markets. This was followed by the institution of sheep grazing to complement cattle production in the Pampa and to exploit the limited pasture resources of Patagonia. Wool quickly became the leading Argentine export.

The development of refrigerated shipping at the turn of the century justified the establishment of a modern meatpacking industry oriented to the requirements of European markets, particularly the United Kingdom. Chilled beef, frozen pork and mutton, canned meat, variety meats, lard, tallow, and pulled wool entered importantly into the export lists to vie with newly established exports of grains and oilseeds. Wool continued to be an export leader. The United States and Argentina were strong competitors in European beef markets until the early 1930's, and competition in sales of lard and tallow continued much longer. On the other hand, Argentina found the United States a good customer for canned meat, particularly corned beef, carpet wool, and cattle hides. Although canned meat and carpet wool shipments have been maintained, the United States since World War II has become the principal Argentine competitor in world hide markets. Less important but still significant exports from Argentina to the United States have been casein and cheese. Argentina and the United States also compete in European and Latin American butter markets.

The U.S. quarantine on foot-and-mouth disease prohibits the entry of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of ruminants and swine from Argentina. Horsemeat and cooked or fully cured meats are admissible. Modifications of the quarantine regulations permitted the entry of frozen and lightly salted meat for manufacturing until 1959 when it was determined that the food-and-mouth disease virus could be transmitted by such products. Under these restrictions canned meat, particularly corned beef, has been the most important Argentine meat product exported to the United States. Relaxation in 1959 of the U.S. requirement for recooking imported cooked meat encouraged the shipment of frozen cooked beef, which is processed into soups, stew, pot pies, and TV dinners. Exports to the United States rose from 2,400 tons in 1959 to 13,000 in 1966. Since 1959, when exports were first published separately, horsemeat shipments to the United States have increased from around 600 tons to more than 10,000 tons per year.

Livestock Numbers

The annual series of official figures for livestock numbers on farms in Argentina began in 1952, earlier data being limited to census years (table 62). An official survey to provide a basis for estimates of livestock numbers was first made in 1954 and became a regular practice in 1956. Data are collected for June 30 of each year, a date considered to be the low point in numbers on farms (corresponding to January 1 in the United States). Figures provided by a livestock census taken in November 1952 are usually disregarded, because they are not comparable with other data, but the totals from this census were adjusted to midyear by the Ministry of Agriculture at the time. Official figures for livestock numbers at midyear have not been released since 1963. However, special surveys were made in 1965 and 1967.

According to official figures, cattle numbers since World War II have varied from 40 to 49 million head, a range duplicated between 1963 and 1967. The number of cattle on farms rose 24 percent during the decade from 1937 to 1947, which compares with increases of 34 percent between 1895 and 1908 and 43 percent between 1914 and 1922. There was a 14-percent increase from 41.2 million head in 1953 to 46.9 million in 1956, but this gain was lost in the next 3 years. The distribution of cattle by provinces in 1947 and 1960 was as follows:

Province	1947	1960
	Percent	
Buenos Aires . . .	40.0	40.3
Santa Fe	13.6	13.4
Cordoba.	11.5	14.2
Entre Rios	8.2	7.9
La Pampa	3.5	4.5
Total Pampa	76.8	80.3
Corrientes	8.3	6.6
Chaco.	3.4	2.5
Formosa.	3.1	2.4
Total.	14.8	11.5
Other.	8.4	8.2
All provinces. .	100.0	100.0

The special survey of cattle numbers made in 1965 reported 46.7 million head as of September 30, 1965 and that in 1967 reported about 49.0 million head as of August 30, 1967. Since the main calving season comes after August, the latter figure probably approximates rather closely the midyear situation in 1967. The 4-year increase of 8.6 million head amounted to 21 percent.

The number of sheep in Argentina has remained remarkably stable since 1930, varying from 44 to 51 million head over a span of 35 years. In three years since World

War II, sheep on farms exceeded 50 million head, according to official figures. The peak occurred around the turn of the century, when census reports showed 67 million head in 1888, 74 million in 1895, and 67 million in 1908. The low point was apparently reached in 1922 when the census showed only 36 million head. Most of the decline represented the reduction of herds in the Pampa under the pressure of increased cattle and crop production. The distribution of sheep by provinces in 1947 and 1960 was as follows:

Province	1947	1960
	Percent	
Buenos Aires. . .	31.8	39.3
La Pampa.	8.6	7.3
Entre Rios. . . .	5.6	4.5
Cordoba	3.4	2.5
Santa Fe.	1.1	0.7
Total Pampa . .	50.5	54.3
Patagonia	36.4	35.6
Corrientes. . . .	5.4	4.5
Others.	7.7	5.6
All provinces .	100.0	100.0

Hog numbers have also remained fairly stable over the past 35 years, ranging from 2.9 to 4.0 million head, according to official figures. The peak period of hog production was World War II, when European outlets for Argentine corn disappeared. Unofficial estimates are that number of hogs ranged from 5.0 to 8.8 million head for the 5 years from 1941 to 1945 and declined drastically in the postwar years to a low point of 2.5 million head in 1948. About 80 percent of the hogs are produced in approximately equal shares by the three provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Santa Fe, which constitute the Corn Belt of Argentina.

The number of horses on farms has declined steadily over the past 35 years, falling from approximately 10 million in 1930 to 3.7 million in 1963. The number of asses and mules fell from about 1 million in 1930 to 500,000 in 1947, a trend which has probably continued into the 1960's, although no data are available. Goats were reported at 5.6 million head in 1930 and 4.9 million in 1947, but no later figures have been published. Satisfactory reports have not been made for poultry except in census years. Census data for poultry are as follows:

	Millions
1914. . .	24.7
1930. . .	37.4
1937. . .	43.0
1947. . .	29.4
1952. . .	43.6
1960. . .	29.3

The number of hens was reported at 32 million in 1937 and only 19 million in 1960.

Beef

Cattle slaughter and beef production expanded in a fairly steady upward trend from the early 1930's to the late 1950's (table 63). Although declines were experienced during World War II from the levels of 1938 and 1941, postwar volumes have been consistently greater than those of the prewar years. Cattle slaughter exceeded 8 million head in only 4 years prior to 1947 but has fallen below that level only once since that year. In 8 of the 12 years from 1955 to 1966, 10 million or more cattle were slaughtered. The 1924 peak of 1.9 million tons of caracas beef was not surpassed until 1947, but the 1925 level of 1.8 million tons was matched in 1939 and 1941. Twelve times in the 20 years from 1947 to 1966, production of carcass beef exceeded 2 million tons. The two periods of low production since World War II were 1952-53 and 1964-65, when the Government felt compelled to decree beefless days in order to conserve supplies.

The average composition of registered cattle slaughter, according to market classes, is about 53 percent steers, 37 percent cows and heifers, 8 percent calves, and 2 percent bulls and oxen (table 64). The preponderance of male animals (steers, yearlings, bulls, oxen, and part of the calves) in registered slaughter numbers supports the observation that cows and heifers constitute the major share of farm slaughter and suffer a greater proportion of the death losses. The percentage of steers is highest in years of light slaughter, when cows and heifers are being held back to build up herds, and is lowest in years of heavy slaughter, when cattle herds are being cut down, most notably in drought years. Calf slaughter usually follows the trends of cow and heifer slaughter and has been a consistently smaller part of total slaughter since 1950. Slaughter of bulls and oxen has increased, both absolutely and as a proportion of the total since 1955.

The average dressed weight for all slaughter cattle in Argentine showed no significant trend during the years after World War II, but average weights of export carcasses declined about 29 kilograms, or 11 percent. This decline was reflected in the average carcass weights of cattle slaughtered in central packing plants, although the averages for various classes in these plants portrayed differing trends (table 65). From 1946 to 1965, the average dressed weights of steers, cows, and bulls and oxen declined, as did the carcass weights of animals slaughtered for export as chilled and frozen beef. Average dressed weight of yearlings and calves increased, but for heifers there was practically no change. The principal explanation for the lighter weights of steers is the increased practice of marketing animals at a lower age, indicating in part that finishing is accomplished earlier than previously. Lower relative prices for very heavy animals in recent years indicate that foreign demand has shifted preferences to lighter carcasses. The decreasing average carcass weights for bulls and cows may be partly explained by the increasing numbers of Aberdeen Angus animals.

Average annual beef consumption in 1956-65 was about 70 percent above prewar and wartime consumption in Argentina. Production, which averaged about 1.6 million tons from 1931 to 1945, rose to an annual average of 2.2 million tons in 1956-65, an increase of only 40 percent (table 63). Exports of beef from 1931 to 1945 averaged about 37 percent of production, but declined to about 25 percent in 1956-65. Exports in the prewar and wartime period averaged 588,000 tons, and in the 1956-65 decade, 552,000 tons, a decrease of only 6 percent. The maintenance of high exports in recent years has been facilitated by greater production, lower per capita consumption, and high export prices. The lowest level of beef exports occurred during 1946-55 when the proportion of exports to carcass beef production fell to an average of 25 percent in the immediate postwar period and to 15 percent in the early 1950's.

Beef consumption per capita reached its highest level from 1948 to 1958 when the annual figure exceeded 90 kilograms (dressed weight basis) for 8 out of 11 years and reached 96.1 kilograms in 1956 (table 66). The only comparable period is the 3 years from 1923 to 1925, when consumption averaged 94.5 kilograms per person. The high rate of beef consumption during the postwar period was encouraged by a subsidy program designed to hold down food costs for urban labor. High postwar beef consumption in general is attributed to the lack of other consumer goods to compete for household income. The average per capita beef consumption after 1958, while considerably lower than that of the previous period, was still well above the consumption rate of the prewar and wartime years, except for 1959, 1964, and 1965.

Beef is one of the three most important exports from Argentina. Chilled beef has for years accounted for the largest volume, principally because of the market in the United Kingdom (tables 67 and 68). During the last 10 years frozen beef has made up an increased share of total beef exports, as the purchases of the United Kingdom have declined and those of Western Europe, particularly Italy, have increased (table 69). The level of canned and corned beef shipments has changed little for 30 years, the United States remaining the most important customer (table 70). Salt beef, the traditional Argentine export, is now relatively insignificant. Variety meats, consisting mainly of livers, hearts, tongues, kidneys, and tripe, constitute the category of meat products most competitive with U.S. products in European markets (table 71). Exports of meat extract have increased in importance, going mostly to the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe (table 72).

Mutton

Sheep slaughter reached a 50-year peak in Argentina during the 5 years from 1943 to 1947, averaging 16.2 million head annually and raising mutton production to an annual average of 305,000 tons (table 73). Slaughter numbers in the 1950's and 1960's have returned to a lower level than that maintained during the 1930's, averaging about 9.7 million head in recent years compared with 10.5 million in the prewar period. From 1930 to 1949, annual sheep slaughter fell below 10 million head in only 3 years, while from 1950 to 1965, as many as 10 million head were slaughtered in only 4 years. Similarly, mutton production exceeded 175,000 tons in every year but one from 1930 to 1949, but output from 1950 to 1965 was below that level in 11 years. Low prices for wool and market lambs in 1966 contributed to the highest slaughter of sheep in 12 years, with the national total estimated at 10.7 million head.

Consumption of mutton and lamb in Argentina has shown a steady downward trend over the past 50 years. Per capita consumption averaged more than 15 kilograms per year during the period from 1917 to 1921, declined to 6.5 kilograms in the mid-1920's, and recovered to more than 9 kilograms in the 1930's. After World War II, mutton consumption per person declined from 8 kilograms in the immediate postwar years to approximately 6.5 kilograms in the 1950's and to less than 6 kilograms in the 1960's (table 66). Mutton is more popular in rural than urban diets; normally, 30 to 50 percent of the total is farm slaughter. During the 10-year period 1956-65, lambs averaged 82 percent of total sheep sold at the Avellaneda market in Buenos Aires and 84 percent of total sheep slaughter in major packing plants. In municipal slaughter plants, however, lambs made up only 34 percent of the average annual volume and in the packing plants of Patagonia only 56 percent.

Exports of mutton and lamb reached a peak in the late years of World War II and the immediate postwar years. From 1944 to 1947, shipments of frozen mutton exceeded 100,000 tons per year (table 73). Average annual exports of mutton, including canned and frozen mutton, were above 90,000 tons for the 10 years from 1941 to 1950. Sheep slaughter for export averaged more than 5 million head annually from 1942 to 1948, a level reached in only 1 other year. Mutton production for export exceeded 100,000 tons per year (carcass weight basis) from 1942 to 1948, a volume approached only in 1922 and 1930. The postwar peak in mutton exports (product weight basis) was attained in 1955 with 71,000 tons. After 1958, annual exports remained below 40,000 tons until 1966, when heavy slaughter permitted exports of 49,000 tons. The traditional customer for Argentine mutton has been the United Kingdom, which took 75 to 100 percent annually until the late 1950's (table 74). Greece and the United Arab Republic (Egypt) have been important buyers in recent years. U.S. purchases, all canned mutton, averaged about 80 tons per year from 1959 to 1963 and reached 103 tons in 1965.

Hog slaughter reached an alltime high during World War II, averaging 4.35 million head, yielding 320,000 tons of pork, in the 5 years 1942-46 (table 75). Hogs slaughtered exceeded 1 million head for the first time in 1927 and 2 million head in 1936. Although postwar figures have remained below the wartime level, hog slaughter has fallen below 2 million head in only 9 years,in 5 of which slaughter was not significantly below average. Pork production has fallen below the level of 150,000 tons in only 4 years since the war; in 1957, a postwar peak of 205,000 tons was achieved. Slaughter of hogs on farms, which amounted to about 31 percent of total slaughter during the 1930's, declined to 23 percent during World War II and has remained at that proportion in the postwar years.

Pork has never been a popular item of consumption in Argentina. Per capita consumption, like slaughter, reached its alltime peak during World War II with an annual average of 13.6 kilograms (table 66). Except for this period, pork was third after beef and mutton in average meat consumption until the 1950's. For the 15 years from 1951-65, average per capita pork consumption was 7.5 kilograms, compared with 6.2 kilograms for mutton and 83.2 kilograms for beef. The relative proportions in total red meat consumption were 86 percent for beef, 7.6 percent for pork, and 6.4 percent for mutton. Pork production for the domestic market averaged about 160,000 tons per year from 1956 to 1965, which was 21 percent below the wartime level but well above that of any other period.

Exports of pork are more variable than exports of beef and mutton (tables 67 and 75). Exports of pork products amounted to only 2,965 tons in 1940, but reached a record 144,350 tons in 1944. Excluding 1946 with 44,480 tons, the postwar high was 30,520 tons in 1957. The postwar low was 3,755 tons in 1962. Frozen pork is the most important export product, ranging in volume from 1,555 tons in 1940 to 124,665 tons in 1944. Canned pork exports attained a peak of 1,500 tons in 1960. Salt pork exports, which averaged 2,280 tons between 1936 and 1946, declined sharply thereafter. The United Kingdom has traditionally been the dominant market for Argentine pork products, but since 1946, France, West Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands have become important customers. Chile is the major buyer in the Western Hemisphere. Czechoslovakia made large purchases in 3 postwar years but has made none since 1959. The volume of pork exports since 1960 has been the lowest of any recent period, indicating that a longstanding demand in Europe is declining.

Wool

Argentina has ranked fourth among the world's wool producers since the early 1950's, following Australia, New Zealand, and the Soviet Union, and third among the world's wool exporters behind Australia and New Zealand. Although sheep numbers and wool production have been fairly stable since 1930, the relative position of Argentina declined from second place in wool output, which was held until the 1950's. Also, South Africa since 1959 has been a challenger for third place in volume of wool exports. Wool, nevertheless, continues to be one of the most valuable Argentine products and one of the three most important exports.

Average annual wool production in Argentina, including pulled wool but excluding wool exported on sheepskins, was about 183,000 tons during the 1950's and 1960's (table 76). This volume is about 20 percent below the high wartime and postwar period when production exceeded 200,000 tons for 8 consecutive years, averaging 227,000 tons from 1940/41 to 1947/48. The peak output was 238,255 tons produced in 1945/46. Although sheep grazing is the major agricultural activity of Patagonia, the Pampa region produces more wool, as demonstrated by 15-year averages for the period from 1948/49 to 1962/63:

	1,000 tons	Percent
Pampa. . . .	99.8	56.8
Patagonia. .	63.2	36.0
Others . . .	12.8	7.2
Total. . .	175.8	100.0

Patagonia, however, is the principal source of fine wool, producing during the same period approximately 85 percent of the total.

The average distribution of the wool clip according to grade in this period was as follows:

	1,000 tons	Percent
Fine	43.0	24.5
Fine crossbred .	61.5	35.0
Medium crossbred	16.4	9.3
Coarse crossbred	48.6	27.6
Mixed and native	6.3	3.6
Total.	175.8	100.0

Buenos Aires province, which averaged 40 percent of total production in 1948/49-1962/63, is the major producing area for coarse crossbred wool, the most important grade exported to the United States.

Argentina is unique among the major wool-producing countries for the wide variety of grades it is able to supply. The principal sheep breeds and the grades typical of each are: Merino (Australian and Argentine) for fine wool; Corriedale for fine crossbred; Romney Marsh for medium crossbred; and Lincoln for coarse crossbred. The distribution of sheep breeds according to the 1960 census was as follows:

	Mil. head	Percent
Merino		
Australian. . .	9.5	19.6
Argentine . . .	1.9	4.0
Corriedale. . . .	16.3	33.6
Romney Marsh. . .	3.9	8.0
Lincoln	9.6	19.8
Other	7.2	15.0
Total	48.4	100.0

The major breeds totaled 41.2 million head, 85 percent of the total. It is notable that the black-faced breeds, characteristically meat types, amounted to less than 700,000 head in 1960, and the Karakul breed to less than 300,000 head.

Domestic consumption of wool increased from an annual average of about 25,000 tons, greasy basis, to around 50,000 tons after World War II. The peak period occurred between 1953/54 and 1958/59, when annual consumption averaged more than 60,000 tons. Then followed a drastic decline to the low of 18,000 tons in the depression of 1962/63, and subsequent recovery to about 40,000 tons in 1964/65. Rising costs, declining real wages, and competition from synthetic fibers are blamed for the recent depressed condition of the woolen textile industry. Operations in 1964/65, best of recent years, were at about 80 percent of capacity. The industry is protected by a practically complete prohibition on imports.

The distribution of Argentine wool among the important importing countries has been remarkably stable over the past 30 years, except for the World War II years. The nine leading customers of the most recent years were also among the principal buyers before World War II. This is shown below by a comparison of exports in the 1960's with those of the 5-year period, 1935-39, just before hostilities disrupted European trade:

Country	1935-39 Average		Country	1961-65 Average	
	Tons	Percent		Tons	Percent
United Kingdom	37,061	26.7	United States	27,816	21.2
United States	28,481	20.5	United Kingdom	21,307	16.2
France	22,095	15.9	France	12,616	9.6
Germany	18,450	13.3	Italy	12,304	9.4
Belgium	8,451	6.1	Japan	11,054	8.4
Italy	8,159	5.9	West Germany	9,708	7.4
Poland	4,596	3.3	Belgium	8,356	6.4
Japan	3,482	2.5	Netherlands	5,874	4.5
Czechoslovakia	2,106	1.5	Poland	5,458	4.1
Netherlands	1,160	0.8	Yugoslavia	3,825	2.9
Others	4,635	3.5	Others	13,129	10.0
Total	138,676	100.0	Total	131,447	100.0

Yugoslavia, which was not a buyer in the prewar period, replaced Czechoslovakia among the 10 principal Argentine customers in the 1960's. Colombia became the leading Latin American buyer instead of Chile. The breakdown of purchases according to grade for a recent wool marketing year shows that the United States buys mainly the lower grades (table 77).

The United States became the principal buyer of Argentine wool in 1940 and continued its role through 1946 as World War II destroyed European markets and limited shipping to the United Kingdom (table 78). During this period, Germany made no purchases for 7 years, Italy and Japan for 5 years, Belgium and Netherlands for 4 years, France for 3 years, and the United Kingdom for 2 years. Since the war, the United States has held its position as the largest buyer because of its strong demand for wool of carpet grades. Other countries have been more interested in the finer grades, except the United Kingdom which has bought heavily in all grades (table 79).

In the 30 years from 1936 to 1965, fine wools brought the highest average price on the Buenos Aires market for 16 years and the second highest average for 6 years (table 80). The normal price relationship, with prices scaling downward from the fine grades to the coarse grades, prevailed generally from 1946 to 1958 with fine wools first in value all 13 years, fine crossbreds second in 11 years, medium crossbreds third in 10 years, and coarse crossbreds fourth in 8 years. The most abnormal situation occurred from 1959 to 1961 when coarse crossbreds averaged highest in price all 3 years and medium crossbreds averaged next highest.

Prices of wool in Argentina are closely related to prices in major importing countries, since only 15 to 40 percent of wool production is consumed in domestic industry. However, the normal relationship over the past 30 years has sometimes been disrupted by Government intervention in many forms, such as export quotas, fixed export valuations for tax and exchange calculations, export taxes, multiple exchange rates, and trade agreements. Another factor which has tended to affect normal seasonal and annual price variations has been the inflation experienced in the country since World War II.

Hides and Skins

Argentina has long been one of the leading world producers and exporters of cattle hides and sheepskins as byproducts of its large cattle and sheep industries. Although other countries, particularly the United States, the Soviet Union, and India, had larger cattle herds, Argentina was the primary exporter of cattle hides until the United States entered the field in the 1950's. Since 1955, Argentina and the United States have accounted for 60 percent of the volume of cattle hides shipped by the principal exporting countries. In the production and export of sheep and lamb pelts (skins with wool) and skins, Argentina ranks well down the list of leading countries. Production and export of horsehides and goatskins are relatively minor in Argentina.

Cattle hides.--Production of cattle hides in Argentina since World War II has varied from 9 to 14 million per year, compared with an annual output of 7.5 to 9 million before and during the war (table 81). Argentine hides possess a high acceptability in European markets because of their excellent quality, which results from good breeding stock and ample nutrition. The dependence of Argentine producers on grazing to grow out and finish their cattle reduces the fat content. This gives Argentine hides an advantage over U.S. hides in texture and quantity of fat adhering to the surface. There are no official or commercial data on production or consumption of hides and skins in Argentina, but consumption of cattle hides is estimated by the trade to average about 4 million per year.

Exports during the 1930's averaged around 5 to 6 million hides per year, but by 1945 they had declined to about 3 million as the domestic leather industry increased its purchases. Based on conversion from reported weights of salted and dried categories, it is estimated that exports have ranged between 5 and 10 million hides per year since World War II. Official export figures do not separate calfskins from cattle hides, but calves constitute only 5 to 10 percent of total registered cattle slaughter. The strong preference for beef from light steers and heifers, resulting in an average carcass weight of 202 to 224 kilograms (445 to 495 pounds), provides cattle hides averaging about 55 pounds, compared with the U.S. average of about 70 pounds. Salted hides are generally products of export packing houses and larger interior slaughter plants, while dried hides are products of small slaughter plants and farms. Argentine salted and dried categories correspond to U.S. classification of packer and country hides.

Salted cattle hides have been overwhelmingly predominant among hides and skins exports from Argentina, shipments having fallen below 130,000 tons in only 3 years since 1937 (table 82). During the 30 years from 1936 to 1965, the high was 191,700 tons in 1950 and the low 74,650 tons in 1945. Exports of dried cattle hides ranged from a peak of 18,750 tons in 1936 to a low of 2,800 tons in 1945. The list of principal customers for Argentine cattle hides has changed considerably during this period. Of the 10 leading prewar buyers, five have reduced their purchases drastically, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom. The two most important new markets are the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The shift in markets for salted and dried cattle hides, comparing average exports for 5 years prior to World War II with those for 1961-65, was as follows:

Country	1935-39 Average		Country	1961-65 Average	
	Tons	Percent		Tons	Percent
United States.	33,904	24.2	Soviet Union. .	30,180	17.6
Germany. . . .	21,946	15.7	Poland.	17,180	10.0
United Kingdom	16,457	11.8	Czechoslovakia.	16,278	9.5
Czechoslovakia	10,828	7.7	Netherlands . .	15,454	9.0
Sweden	7,936	5.7	Yugoslavia. . .	14,677	8.6
Belgium. . . .	7,803	5.6	Hungary	13,742	8.0
Poland	5,616	4.0	West Germany. .	13,409	7.8
Netherlands. .	5,251	3.8	Italy	11,942	7.0
Italy.	4,121	2.9	Chile	6,288	3.7
Japan.	3,976	2.8	Rumania	6,042	3.5
France	2,039	1.5	Spain	5,771	3.4
Hungary. . . .	2,019	1.4	Sweden.	4,392	2.6
Finland. . . .	1,932	1.4	Finland	2,446	1.4
Others	16,019	11.5	Others.	14,291	8.4
Total. . . .	139,847	100.0	Total	171,092	100.0

Average purchases of cattle hides by the United States declined to 575 tons, by the United Kingdom to 2,600 tons, Belgium to 2,000 tons, and Japan to 320 tons. The leading Latin American customer throughout the period was Chile, whose share of Argentine exports increased from less than 1 percent to almost 3 percent. Annual trends since 1959 show a continuation of those shifts (tables 83 and 84).

Sheep and lamb pelts and skins.--Production of pelts and skins from sheep and lambs in Argentina, in contrast with the trend in cattle hides, has fallen from a wartime peak of almost 17 million per year to 7 million or less in recent years. From an average of about 11 million pelts and skins per year in the prewar period, annual output increased to an average of almost 15 million during World War II and then declined to 13 million per year in the immediate postwar years. Apparent consumption followed a similar course, rising from a prewar level of 6 million per year to a wartime use of 10 million per year and then dropping steadily in the postwar years to an average of less than 4 million for 1961-65. Exports (converted from weights reported in official trade statistics) averaged about 5 million pelts and skins per year from 1936 through 1965 with a range from 8 million to 2 million.

Exports of sheep and lamb pelts (skins with wool) paralleled the trend of dried cattle hides during the 30-year period, declining during World War II but maintaining a substantial volume in the postwar years with an annual average of 12,300 tons. Exports of sheepskins (without wool) averaged more than 7,000 tons per year during the 1940's but have reached that level only once since 1950. Average annual sheepskin exports in the 1960's were about 2,800 tons. The principal customers for Argentine sheep and lamb pelts and skins in the prewar years and in the 1960's were as follows:

Country	1935-39 Average		Country	1961-65 Average	
	Tons	Percent		Tons	Percent
France.	9,157	51.7	France.	9,037	51.5
United States .	4,659	26.3	Spain	3,173	18.1
United Kingdom.	1,506	8.5	Italy	2,038	11.6
Hungary	437	2.5	United Kingdom.	989	5.6
Germany	383	2.2	United States .	703	4.0
Italy	292	1.6	West Germany. .	432	2.5
Others.	1,290	7.2	Others	1,171	6.7
Total	17,724	100.0	Total	17,543	100.0

The most notable developments have been the decline in purchases by the United States and the increases in shipments to Spain and Italy. The rise of Spain as a customer occurred in the 1960's (table 85).

Other hides and skins.--Production of horsehides and goat and kidskins, although substantial, is impossible to estimate. Figures for slaughter of these animals are not published and even estimates of numbers are scanty.

Exports of horsehides in the 1960's were more than double the prewar volume, averaging 8,300 tons per year. Poland was the principal customer in the 1930's with average purchases of about 2,000 tons or 50 percent of the annual exports. Japan took first place among horsehide buyers in recent years with an average volume of 6,100 tons for the 1961-65 period, about 75 percent of the total. In the 1935-39 period, the United States was the second largest market with average purchases of 1,400 tons, but in the most recent period, Italy was second with about 1,500 tons per year.

The United States has been the main market for Argentine goat and kidskins for more than 30 years, taking 91 percent before World War II and 22 percent in the 1960's. West Germany, Italy, and Sweden are other important buyers.

Animal Fats

Production figures, official or commercial, for lard and tallow are not published in Argentina. For many postwar years the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Buenos Aires has estimated production, based on information obtained from the National Meat Board and the animal fats trade. Figures on foreign trade in animal fats have been published regularly.

Lard.--Since practically all lard is a byproduct of the hog-slaughtering process, estimates of lard production are considered fairly reliable. These estimates for Argentina are based on pork production figures, using a ratio of 12 percent for lard production. The unofficial estimates of lard production since 1949 are as follows:

Year	1,000 tons	Year	1,000 tons
1950. . .	10.0	1959. . .	15.5
1951. . .	11.0	1960. . .	26.1
1952. . .	10.0	1961. . .	22.5
1953. . .	11.0	1962. . .	18.5
1954. . .	7.6	1963. . .	18.3
1955. . .	7.7	1964. . .	21.5
1956. . .	12.2	1965. . .	23.5
1957. . .	14.6	1966. . .	28.0
1958. . .	16.0		

According to these estimates, lard production in the 1960's has averaged about 22,600 tons per year, almost twice the annual volume obtained in the 1950's.

Exports of lard were highest during World War II, a period of record hog slaughter and pork production (table 86). The peak year was 1945 when lard exports rose above 50,000 tons. Export volume has been erratic. Shipments of lard were abnormally low from 1938 to 1940, corresponding to the postwar levels of 1952 and 1964. Lard exports since the war have generally exceeded the prewar level.

The United Kingdom received 78 percent of Argentine lard exports during the 1935-39 period, with South America taking only 8 percent. Since World War II, Argentina's neighbors, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, have become the heaviest buyers. Chile accounted for 86 percent of the 1961-65 volume and Bolivia 12 percent. Much of this South American market (Peru after 1958 and Bolivia after 1961) was lost to the United States and the Netherlands.

Tallow.--Estimates of tallow production are more uncertain than those for lard. Tallow is produced about equally by both slaughterhouses and rendering plants. Two of the largest producers are soap manufacturers. In addition, there are four or five large independent renderers. The unofficial estimates of tallow production since 1957 are as follows:

Year	Edible	Inedible	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1958. . .	74	122	196
1959. . .	55	120	175
1960. . .	60	120	180
1961. . .	70	130	200
1962. . .	75	145	220
1963. . .	90	170	260
1964. . .	65	135	200
1965. . .	60	130	190
1966. . .	80	160	240

According to these estimates, peak production in 1963 was half again as high as the low output of 1959.

Exports of tallow, like lard exports, were heaviest during World War II, with a peak of 108,000 tons in 1942. Tallow exports since the war have not even reached the prewar level, although volumes were substantial in the 1946-50 and 1963-66 periods. Shipments of tallow were extremely low from 1951 to 1962, averaging only 7,000 tons per year.

Western Europe was the principal prewar market for tallow, but since the war there has been a shift to South America. The principal buyers just before World War II and in 5 recent years were as follows:

Country	1935-39 Average		Country	1961-65 Average	
	Tons	Percent		Tons	Percent
United Kingdom.	16,240	27.4	Colombia. . .	5,376	24.1
Germany	12,032	20.3	Italy	3,795	17.0
Netherlands . .	7,143	12.1	Chile	3,598	16.0
Belgium	2,698	4.6	Brazil. . . .	2,698	12.1
Italy	1,889	3.2	Netherlands .	1,226	5.5
Sweden.	1,538	2.6	Bolivia . . .	952	4.3
Total	59,179	100.0	Total . . .	22,311	100.0

The value of tallow exports for the 3 years from 1963 to 1965 averaged more than $5 million per year.

Dairy Products

Argentina has a long history as a producer and exporter of dairy products, particularly butter, cheese, and casein. Since World War II, two-thirds of the milk produced has gone into processing and one-third into fluid consumption. About 90 percent of the dairy industry is concentrated in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Cordoba. Production in Buenos Aires province is devoted primarily to milk for home distribution, especially in the greater Buenos Aires area. Production in the other two provinces is largely for factory use. Argentina has about 40,000 dairy farms, 7,000 of which are located in the metropolitan Buenos Aires milkshed. The principal dairy breed is Holstein-Friesian, called Holando Argentino in official statistics. Distribution of this breed and of milk production reported in the 1960 agricultural census was as follows:

Province	Cattle	Milk
	1,000 head	1,000 tons
Buenos Aires.	1,403	1,144
Cordoba . . .	1,939	976
Santa Fe. . .	2,297	1,264
Others. . . .	405	261
Total . . .	6,044	3,645

No production of goat and sheep milk is reported for Argentina.

The average annual value of exports of the principal dairy products for the 1959-65 period was as follows:

	1,000 dollars
Butter.	11,498
Casein.	11,367
Cheese.	3,089
Powdered milk . . .	284
Condensed and evaporated milk .	149

Values declined during the period for butter, powdered, condensed, and evaporated milk, held steady for casein, and increased for cheese.

Milk.--Total milk production in Argentina, according to statistics from the Dairy Office of the Secretariat of Agriculture, has varied from 4 to 5 million tons since 1950 (table 87). Figures for earlier years have been estimated by converting outputs of dairy products to a milk basis and adding an approximation of fluid consumption. Production figures in 5-year averages are as follows:

Period	Processing	Fluid	Total
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Average:			
1936-40. .	1.2	1.3	2.5
1941-45. .	1.7	1.4	3.1
1946-50. .	2.3	1.6	3.9
1951-55. .	2.8	1.8	4.6
1956-60. .	3.2	1.4	4.6
1961-65. .	3.2	1.4	4.6

Total milk output attained a record volume of 5.2 million tons in 1966,after 9 years below the levels attained in the mid-1950's. Milk for processing also reached a peak in 1966 with 3.5 million tons. The high production of milk for fluid consumption came in the early 1950's, the record output of almost 1.9 million tons coming in 1953. Subsequent declines have been attributed to controlled prices for milk sold to households. Per capita production of milk has, of course, been declining.

The milk-processing industry developed in Argentina among immigrants from Europe who settled in Santa Fe province under the auspices of various colonization schemes. To exploit their skills in butter and cheesemaking and to avoid the losses involved in marketing fluid milk, these colonists established processing plants in each community to handle local production. Production of these products increased steadily, paralleling population growth, and, in addition, provided a substantial surplus for export.

Apparent consumption of milk in all forms declined from about 240 kilograms per capita per year during the early 1950's to less than 200 kilograms in the 1960's. Consumption of fluid milk averaged about 100 kilograms per capita per year until the mid-1950's but declined rapidly to a level just over 60 kilograms after 1958. Higher fluid milk production in 1965 and 1966, however, raised the consumption level above 70 kilograms per capita per year. Insufficient supply, consumer dissatisfaction with quality, and a shift to soft drinks have all contributed to lower milk consumption.

Butter.--Until the 1960's the production of butter accounted for more processed milk than any other dairy product. The volume of milk utilized in buttermaking has exceeded 1 million tons in most years since World War II. The average annual output of butter during this period was just above 50,000 tons. The peak year for butter production was 1956 with 66,000 tons. Consumption of butter in Argentina has declined from an apparent 2.4 kilograms per capita per year before World War II to about 1.8 kilograms in the 1960's. Exports of butter expanded from an annual volume of almost 10,000 tons in the 1936-40 period to a wartime average of 15,000 tons, but declined sharply after 1948. From 1953 to 1964, under more favorable conditions, average annual exports of butter were 14,800 tons, exceeding 11,000 tons in 11 out of 12 years. The principal prewar customers for Argentine butter were the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States. Since World War II, the United Kingdom has continued as the largest buyer, taking about three-fourths of all butter exports from 1959 to 1965 (table 88). Chile and Peru were the next most important buyers during these years.

Cheese.--Argentina ranked eighth among world producers of cheese during the 1960's, according to statistics of the Food and Agriculture Organization. All Argentine cheese is made from cow's milk, about one-fourth of total milk production during the 1961-65 period being converted to cheese. Production of cheese by types is roughly as follows:

	Percent
Hard cheeses:	
Sbrinz and Reggiano	20
Provolone	10
Total	30
Medium cheeses:	
Pategras.	18
Cheddar, Fontina, and Gruyere	8
Total	26
Soft cheeses:	
Cuartirolo.	35
Mozzarella, Petit Suisse, Roquefort.	9
Total	44

In view of its current importance and future potential, the Argentine cheese industry is woefully inefficient. Among the principal defects are a lack of skilled labor, antiquated plant facilities and equipment, inadequate sanitation, limited product variety, inadequate product control, and a preponderance of small-scale operations. Two long-time conditions have hindered modernization and progress in the cheese industry in Argentina: shortage of capital and maximum official prices for dairy products.

Argentine cheese production has shown the greatest and steadiest expansion of all dairy products over the past 30 years, with the exception of powdered milk. Average output of 144,100 tons in 1961-65 was about 240 percent above the prewar level. Consumption of cheese rose proportionately from an apparent annual volume of 40,100 tons in 1936-49 to 139,500 tons in the 1960's. Per capita consumption increased from about 3.0 to 6.4 kilograms during these years. Cheese exports since 1950 have averaged only 3 percent of production.

Exports of cheese from Argentina expanded from a prewar average of 2,500 tons per year to 11,000 tons during the 1940's, but declined drastically after 1950. For the 12 years from 1951 to 1962, annual exports averaged less than 3,000 tons. Since then export volume has improved somewhat, reaching 7,600 tons in 1966, but this was only 4.5

percent of production. Prewar exports of cheese went mainly to the United States, Italy, and Peru, but since the war, the United States and Venezuela have been the principal markets. In the 1961-65 period, the United States took about 40 percent of Argentina's cheese exports and Venezuela about 30 percent (table 89). Peru, although doubling its prewar volume, accounted for only 7 percent of total cheese exports.

Since 1953, imports of cheese into the United States have been subject to quotas allocated according to historical countries of origin. Argentina at the time was granted approximately 50 percent of the quota for Italian-type cheese. Because of its failure to supply amounts equal to its quota share, transfers of part of Argentina's quota share to Italy have been made regularly. The annual Argentine quota has ranged from 1,800 to 2,400 tons, but in no year has Argentina shipped more than 82 percent of its share, and the average fulfillment has been only 63 percent.

Casein.--Argentina was the world's largest producer of casein until 1963 when New Zealand moved into first position. (21) [2] While Argentine output showed little change from the 1940's to the 1960's, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Poland expanded production rapidly, France regained its traditional position, and the United States and Denmark virtually ceased activity. Since casein is manufactured solely from skim milk, its production in a milk processing plant may depend on relative returns of cheese against butter and skim milk, skim milk powder or casein. Support prices for skim milk powder in the United States and high profits from feeding skim milk to livestock in Denmark contributed to the abandonment of casein production in these countries. In Argentina the increases in production of cheese and powdered milk exceeded the expansion in butter output and the consequent supply of raw material for casein. Casein has been in good demand for the manufacture of paper, plywood, plastics, paints, cements, glues, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, artificial fibers, and some food preparations.

Casein production in Argentina expanded from a prewar average of about 20,000 tons per year to the peak output of 41,000 tons in 1956. For 8 years from 1953 to 1960, annual production averaged 36,400 tons. The 1960's have shown a steady decline to an output of only 21,000 tons in 1966. Practically all of casein production is exported with annual volume averaging about 30,000 tons since 1940. The major prewar buyers of casein were Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, and Finland. In the 5 years from 1961 to 1965, the United States purchased 60 percent, and West Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy only 5 to 7.5 percent each (table 90).

Condensed and evaporated milk.--An official figure for production of condensed and evaporated milk was first published for 1940. Annual output grew from about 2,100 tons that year to 12,300 tons in 1959. During the 11 years from 1955 to 1965 production averaged 10,600 tons per year. Exports exceeded 1,000 tons each year from 1941 to 1944 but have reached that level in only 2 postwar years.

Powdered milk.--Official production figures for powdered milk are available from 1941. Expansion has been rapid and steady since that date, annual output rising from 1,500 tons to more than 20,000 tons in 1965. Exports have been irregular. Export volume averaged over 2,000 tons for the 6 years from 1943 to 1948 but exceeded 1,000 tons in only 3 subsequent years.

Poultry and Eggs

Statistics on poultry and eggs in Argentina, either official or commercial, are inadequate. Foreign trade figures have been published regularly, providing the most complete series for these commodities. Estimates of poultry numbers have been supplied to the Food and Agriculture Organization for about 10 years. Production figures for eggs became available in the early 1950's and for poultry meat in the 1960's.

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[2] Underscored numbers in parentheses refer to items in the Bibliography, p. 85.

Poultry meat.--Annual official data for the production of poultry meat are not available in Argentina, but unofficial estimates have been made since 1960 (table 91). Following is an estimate of 1960 production, by type of poultry:

Type of poultry	Slaughter	Output
	Million	Tons
Broilers.	15	18,750
Hens culled from laying flocks	15	28,500
Farm chickens	8)	22,750
Culled chickens	2)	
Ducks, geese, and turkeys .	n.a.	5,000
Total	40	75,000

Production by the broiler industry apparently boomed during 1965. According to unofficial data based on chicks sold by major distributors, the monthly deliveries of dressed broilers to metropolitan Buenos Aires increased from about 1 million in January to 10 million in December 1965. During the year, the decline in broiler prices, which accompanied the spectacular expansion in broiler supply, reduced margins of producers and may have speeded up the transition to contract production. Broiler production, which was estimated at 70 million birds in 1965, declined to 60 million in 1966. Total production of poultry meat for the 2 years was estimated as follows:

	1965	1966
Broilers.	116,000	93,000
Old chickens. . .	22,000	20,000
Other	5,000	3,000
Total	143,000	116,000

Per capita consumption of poultry meat declined from 6.3 kilograms in 1965 to about 5.0 kilograms in 1966. A further decline in production and consumption was expected in 1967.

Argentine exports of poultry meat, principally frozen chicken, were at their highest level in the 1940's, reaching a peak of 6,925 tons in 1945. Exports in the 1950's ranged from 575 to 5,000 tons but fell off to negligible quantities in the 1960's. The United Kingdom was the principal poultry buyer until 1956, when West Germany became an important purchaser.

Eggs.--Production of eggs in Argentina from 1950 to 1966 ranged from 180 million dozen to 290 million dozen, approximately 120,000 to 200,000 tons. During this period, output rose steadily to the peak production of 1961 and then declined sharply. The relatively rapid expansion in production led to a break in prices in 1961, when the average deflated price for fresh eggs fell 14 percent below the 1960 level. The low prices persisted through 1962 but recovered in 1963 to the 1960 level, so that 1965 egg production increased about 5 percent. The 1966 production of 225 million dozen represented less than 100 eggs per capita per year, in contrast with 138 eggs per capita in 1961, or 5.3 and 7.8 kilograms, respectively.

Argentine exports of shell eggs averaged over 6,000 tons per year from 1936 to 1945, dropped below this level in the first 9 postwar years, recovered in 1955, and reached a record level of 15,500 tons in 1960. Exports of powdered eggs were significant for only 5 years from 1942 to 1946 when they averaged 3,500 tons annually. Exports of frozen eggs have never attained 1,000 tons per year. The United Kingdom was the dominant prewar and wartime customer for Argentine eggs, but West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland have been the major postwar buyers. In two postwar years, Argentina imported eggs in considerable quantity, 512 tons in 1953 and 2,188 tons in 1964.

Outlook

Ecological conditions and Argentina's present stage of agricultural development provide the frame and direction for increased farm output. Additions to arable land outside the Pampa region will be possible only through the expensive processes of irrigation, drainage, and clearing. Increases in farm production in the Pampa region, where all arable land is already enclosed in farms, will be possible only through greater productivity. The outlook for Argentine agriculture is strongly influenced by the country's heavy dependence on farm exports. Agricultural growth is dependent on developments in three areas: the pace of the general economy; agricultural policy; and the strength of foreign demand for farm products, particularly wheat, feed grains, vegetable oils, beef, and wool.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural production in Argentina since World War II has barely stayed even with population increase, maintaining an annual growth rate of less than 2 percent. However, production outside the Pampa region, consisting mainly of fruits, vegetables, cotton, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, and sheep, has increased faster than production in the Pampa region, which provides most of farm output and exports. While stagnation of Argentine agriculture resulted from a combination of economic, political, and social factors, inadequate capital investment and technological progress in agriculture have been the fundamental problems. This is not surprising for a sector characterized by low output prices, high input prices, sales and export taxes, labor shortages, and unfavorable tenancy laws. Agricultural policies of recent Governments have been favorable to farm producers but no effective overall program has been developed.

The Pampa region, one of the most fortunate agricultural areas of the world, is still exploited largely by the traditional extensive methods, so that crop yields are uniformly low compared to those of competing countries. Improvement of farming practices, particularly the application of fertilizers, could provide a massive and rapid increase in the output of grains, oilseeds, and pasture. A considerable addition could also be made to the arable area outside the Pampa region, especially in irrigated districts.

Demand for Argentine farm products, both at home and abroad, appears likely to continue strong with Argentina in a position to compete favorably with most other exporters. Continuation of the current Government economic policy may be an important spur to higher production.

Resources and Development

Farmland is abundant in Argentina. The Pampa region in the 1960's has had around 25 million hectares in crops, including seeded pasture, with at least another 10 million hectares either unused or in natural pasture. Cropland outside the Pampa region amounts to about 2 million hectares with a potential of about 3.5 million additional hectares, provided the necessary capital expenditures are forthcoming.

Compared with its Latin American neighbors, Argentina's agricultural technology is well developed, although it lags perhaps a generation behind competitive exporting nations. Nevertheless, modern farming practices have been widely adopted, including improved seed, herbicides and pesticides, machinery and equipment, crop and pasture rotation, soil and water conservation, livestock management, and forage preservation. There is a wide gap, however, between these advanced methods and the average farm operation. Probably the greatest shortcoming in crop and pasture management is the longstanding indifference to the application of fertilizer. Agricultural research and extension are now well organized under the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA), but many problems, particularly those of a local nature, remain unsolved.

The supply of other agricultural inputs is less satisfactory. Farm labor continues in short supply in the Pampa region, as has been the case since the strong movement to industrial locations during the 10 years following World War II. Outside the Pampa region, the farm labor force is supplied to a large extent by immigrant or transient workers from Chile, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Farm credit is generally inadequate. Agricultural education and training from a national point of view are deficient. Farm organizations, such as cooperatives and breed associations, are numerous and serviceable.

Government Policy

The current favorable attitude of the Government toward the agricultural sector of the economy is expected to persist, because of the general awareness of the necessity for farm exports to balance industrial imports. The chief complaints of agricultural producers in recent years have been contra-productive taxes, such as marketing and export taxes, and overvaluation of the peso in foreign exchange rates. In most respects, the Government's present agricultural policy encourages crop and livestock production.

Several measures taken by the Government to improve the general economy are also encouraging for agricultural producers. These include attempts to achieve monetary stabilization and to reduce trade restrictions. The 40-percent peso devaluation of March 1967, the reduction of the Government budget deficit, the institution of price and wage controls, and the easing of import regulations have all contributed to a feasible basis for the control of inflation. Efforts to improve port conditions and railroad operations, besides lifting the general economy, assist the marketing of farm products and movement of export commodities. The reduction of import duties provides a greater competition for Argentine manufacturers and lower prices for many farm inputs.

In the field of agricultural policy, the present Government took two very important steps by establishing a rational sugarcane program and by abolishing frozen rent and tenure requirements on 16,000 farms. Tax concessions on major agricultural inputs were authorized in July 1967, including 100 percent of the expenditures for breeding stock, pasture seed, herbicides, pesticides, domestically manufactured equipment, and farm buildings. The research and extension program developed in the 1960's under INTA receives full support, and farm credit programs have been continued. Price supports for essential crops, particularly grains and oilseeds, were substantial in 1966/67 but were long delayed in announcement for the 1967/68 crop year. Similarly, the promised relief from export taxes on agricultural products was not granted by midyear 1967.

Demand

Domestic demand for farm products in Argentina can be expected to continue strong and to rise slowly. Any increase will probably be closely related to the 1.6 percent rate of population growth and the 0.75 percent rate of growth for per capita gross domestic product. No significant change is likely in the per capita consumption of any food or nonfood items.

Foreign demand for Argentine farm products should remain strong for the foreseeable future. Western Europe, particularly the United Kingdom and the Common Market countries, will retain its position as the principal market for feed grains, vegetable oils, oilseed cakes and meals, deciduous fruits, wool, and sheepskins. Recent purchases of wheat by the Soviet Union and of cattle hides by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe seem likely to be continued for some years ahead. Procurement of wheat and feed grains by Mainland China is also expected to hold up. Japan can probably be relied upon to take further shipments of feed grains, wool, and casein. Brazil is a dependable outlet for wheat, barley, oats, edible oil, and deciduous fruits. The United States will continue to be a large buyer of carpet wool, canned beef, cheese, casein, and pears.

If any weakness develops in the foreign demand for Argentine products in the near future, it will probably occur in the markets for beef and vegetable oils. Recent agricultural policies of the United Kingdom and the European Common Market countries have favored domestic meat production and discouraged imports. Projections of meat production in these areas vary considerably, but demand for meat is expected to continue strong and deficits are expected to increase. The Argentine policy of favoring exports of oils over oilseeds to support the extraction industry acts to the disadvantage of Argentina in West European markets, especially in the case of flaxseed, which Canada and the United States are willing to export for extraction.

The prospects of a permanent loss of European outlets for Argentine farm products and the limited amounts and varieties of products desired by the Communist Bloc have led to an increasing interest in the LAFTA area. Argentina has traditional markets for wheat, feed grains, and deciduous fruits in Brazil, for cattle, beef, hides, wool, and fats in Chile, for wheat, cattle, and beef in Peru, for wheat and flour in Bolivia and Paraguay, and for deciduous fruits and cheese in Venezuela. Developing exports to Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico have been mainly wool, although Colombia took substantial shipments of wheat in 1964 and 1965. Preferential tariff rates granted by LAFTA members have most often applied to wheat, fats and oils, and cotton, but Argentina has not benefited greatly from these concessions except for wheat shipments to Colombia.

Argentina suffers several disadvantages in attempting to expand its trade with LAFTA, prominent among these being inability to extend credit, inadequate transport facilities, and limited demand for products provided by its partners. The long-established trade with Brazil provides Argentina with most of the tropical products necessary to satisfy domestic requirements, so that coffee, cocoa, and bananas are not useful trade goods for other trading partners. Lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, and yerba mate are also imported from Brazil. Among Argentina's other trading partners, Chile supplies copper, iron, steel, pulp and paper, and nitrates; Paraguay supplies lumber, coffee, coconut and palm oil, and yerba mate; Peru furnishes cotton, iron, and petroleum; Uruguay, sand and stone; and Venezuela, petroleum products. Unless the Argentine market can be expanded to accept more of the commodities produced in Latin America, the outlook for larger sales of Argentine farm products is not promising.

Commodity Competition for Agricultural Resources

Competition between crops and livestock for agricultural resources has been longstanding in the Pampa region of Argentina. First, sheep increased to rival cattle; then, crops increased to encroach on pasture; next, wheat, corn, and flax struggled for space; and recently, grain sorghum has pushed out barley, oats, and rye. Relative prices and parity ratios appear to be strong factors in the shift of resources from product to product. The allocation of land resources seems to depend more often on the attention of proprietors, the energy of managers, and the time of laborers than on land availability.

Competition for agricultural resources outside the Pampa region must be considered in two aspects, extensive and intensive. Infertile, semiarid, and arid land is devoted almost entirely to livestock--cattle in the north, goats in the west, and sheep in the south. Crops usually appear as specialized products of given districts, provinces, or regions. Since many of the products come from tree crops, rapid shifts in production are not feasible. Also, the special facilities required for other crops, such as sugar mills, cotton gins, and tobacco barns, discourage change. Comparative advantage probably explains the establishment of grapes in Mendoza, sugarcane in Tucuman, and tung nuts and tea in Misiones. But opportunism may be a more reasonable explanation for the predominance of cotton in the Chaco region and pears and tomatoes along the Rio Negro.

Foreign Competition

Because of its location in the temperate climatic zone, Argentina competes in world markets with the dominant world agricultural exporters, the most formidable being the United States, Australia, and Canada. Principal competition with the United States is in wheat, feed grains, edible vegetable oils, animal fats, cattle hides, variety meats, apples, pears, and dairy products. Argentina competes with Australia in wool, beef, wheat, feed grains, dairy products, variety meats, apples, and pears. Principal competition with Canada is in wheat, feed grains, variety meats and apples. Argentina's principal safeguard in world markets is the high quality of its exports, since the Government does not provide the subsidies which competitive nations often use to support exports. Coupled with high quality is the low production cost of farm products in Argentina which stems from the extensive method of raising crops and livestock.

European agricultural exporters receive significant competition from Argentine farm products, particularly in the markets of Western Europe. France is a shipper of wheat, feed grains, beef, dairy products, and apples. The Netherlands can offer meat, vegetable oils, animal fats, dairy products, apples, and pears. Denmark is a world leader in exports of meat and dairy products. Italy is the dominant exporter of apples and pears. The United Kingdom, although an agricultural importer of practically all farm products, exports some wool.

Argentine competition outside of Europe includes New Zealand, a leading exporter of wool, beef, variety meats, animal fats, and dairy products. Also, the Soviet Union is a heavy exporter of wheat, barley, rye, butter, and wool, but these go mainly to Eastern Europe, which is not an important Argentine market. Uruguay is a leading shipper of beef and wool, but its principal grain export is rice. Brazil exports meat and occasionally corn, and thus is a competitor rather than a market. Long an exporter of canned meat and meat extract, Paraguay has also become a shipper of frozen beef.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT POTENTIALS

The potential production of almost any commodity in Argentina is great, given the vast amount of unseeded land and the limited use of agricultural technology. The possibilities are illustrated by the expansion of two new crops between the early 1950's and the early 1960's, grain sorghums having increased in average annual output from 29,000 to 1.1 million tons and tea from 1,500 to 83,600 tons. From the immediate postwar period to 1961-65, average production of grapes increased 50 percent; sugarcane, 52 percent; potatoes, 66 percent; tomatoes, 79 percent; onions, 86 percent; oranges and tobacco, 100 percent, apples, 186 percent; and peanuts, 295 percent. In the last 3 crop years, alltime output records have been achieved for 12 important crops: namely, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, and sugarcane in 1964/65; grain sorghums, grapes, oranges, onions, and tea in 1965/66; and sunflowerseed, apples, and tobacco in 1966/67. The potential in livestock production is illustrated by the boom in broiler output in the 1960's and the two postwar cattle cycles. The cattle inventory reportedly increased from 41 million head in 1947 to 47 million head in 1956, and from 40 million head in 1963 to 49 million head in 1967.

Grains

The goals for grain production under the National Development Plan set wheat at 9.0 million tons in 1969, and other grains at 13.1 million tons. Wheat production has exceeded this goal in the last few years. Feed grain production, on the other hand, has not reached goal levels since the 1934/35 crop year. The increased grain output was expected to result chiefly from added area and only moderately from improved yields per hectare. There is considerable potential in the latter factor. Argentine yields per harvested acre for the decade from 1955/56 to 1964/65, with U.S. yields in parentheses, were as follows: wheat, 21 bushels (24.5); corn, 28 bushels (59); barley, 22.5 bushels (33); oats, 33 bushels (42); rye, 12 bushels (18); grain sorghum, 29 bushels (41); and rice, 2,984 pounds (3,582). The differences indicate considerable potential for improvement, especially in corn and sorghum yields.

The scale of wheat production, regardless of physical potential, is apparently highly dependent upon Government policy, as expressed in the support price. The record crop of 1964/65 was based upon a seeded area of 6.5 million hectares, the largest in 14 years, which followed a crop year with escalating support prices exceeding world market levels. The low support price which accompanied the record crop resulted in a reduction of about 1.1 million hectares, 16.5 percent, in seeded area for the 1965/66 crop. Projections of Argentine wheat production to the years 1970 and 1975 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations range from a low of 6.4 million tons to a high of 11.4 million tons (table 92). Either figure is possible, given the alternatives available to Argentine authorities. If demand holds up in Western Europe and the Communist Bloc, the upper level is quite likely to be achieved, permitting wheat exports approaching 7.5 million tons.

Production of other grains, except rice, has not been related inversely to wheat production in the past. The area seeded to these grains has averaged 9.8 million hectares since 1956/57, ranging from 9.3 to 10.2 million, a variation of less than 5 percent. During the decade, however, the combined area seeded to barley, oats, and rye declined from 6.2 million to 4.2 million hectares, while corn area increased from 2.9 million to 4.1 million and grain sorghum area from 418,000 to 1.5 million hectares. Projections to 1970 of production of other grains ranged from 8.3 million to 11.0 million tons, and those to 1975 went as high as 14.4 million tons. If yield of corn and grain sorghum can be maintained above 2 tons per hectare, this high level of output could be achieved without any significant addition to seeded area.

Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils

Argentina has six main sources of vegetable oils: flaxseed, sunflowerseed, peanuts, cottonseed, tung nuts, and olives. The first three are mainly products of the Pampa region; the other three are produced outside the Pampa. Production trends varied widely during the past 30 years. Flaxseed output declined, sunflowerseed rose and fell, peanuts and olives increased steadily, and cottonseed and tung nuts stablilized in the 1950's and 1960's. Extraction of vegetable oils, supported by official industrial policy, grew rapidly after the depressed period of early 1950's. The same policy produced a shift from exports of oilseeds to exports of oils, mainly a shift from flaxseed to linseed oil shipments.

Linseed and tung oil, while representing only about two-fifths of total oil production, accounted during the 1956-65 decade for about three-fourths of all vegetable oil exports. Future demand for these oils in industrial markets is uncertain, since their traditional use in paints and varnishes has been reduced by the introduction of synthetic resins, while new uses have developed in the manufacture of various synthetic materials. Production of inedible oils is expected to maintain current levels. Exports of linseed oil (about 80 percent usually goes to the European Common Market) and tung oil (about 45 percent is shipped to the United States and 35 percent to the Common Market) should continue at recent levels.

Production of edible vegetable oils exceeded 200,000 tons for the first time in 1942 and has fallen below that level only four times in succeeding years. Average annual production of edible vegetable oils from 1956 to 1965 was 277,000 tons. This breaks down to approximately 65 percent sunflowerseed oil, 23 percent peanut oil, 9 percent cottonseed oil, and 3 percent olive oil. Domestic consumption in recent years ranged from 200,000 to 275,000 tons, the per capita rate averaging approximately 10 kilograms annually. Exports of edible oils have fluctuated widely because of Government efforts to insure adequate supplies for the domestic market, ranging after World War II from less than 1,000 tons to more than 140,000 tons in 1966. Some increases can be expected in the production of sunflowerseed and peanuts during the next decade (table 93). Extraction of oil from olives will probably also rise somewhat, but cottonseed production is uncertain. Cottonseed output depends on cotton lint output. FAO projects an increase in production; the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a decrease. However, Argentine cotton production, because of its regional character and attendant problems, may well continue at the level represented by the averages of the 1950's and 1960's.

If small increases are achieved during the coming decade, it is probably that exports of edible oils will attain an annual volume exceeding 100,000 tons, which compares with 72,000 tons during the 1961-65 period. FAO has calculated food demand for these oils at 280,000 tons in 1975 and 340,000 tons in 1985. Moderate increases in seeded area and reasonable increases in yields per harvested hectare will easily accommodate the rise in demand. The seeded pastures program, the progress of research and extension, and the price support policy will facilitate increased production. Another possibility is a rapid increase in soybean production. Argentine producers have never shown much interest in soybeans, although soil and climate are ideal for this crop. The Government, however, introduced price supports for soybeans, beginning with the 1965/66 season, which may be the impulse required to establish a strong competitor for sunflowerseed and peanuts.

The strong demand for high-protein livestock feeds will likely permit Argentina to maintain its exports of oilseed cakes and meals.

Other Crops

Production of fruits and vegetables in Argentina during the next decade will undoubtedly continue to expand, more or less in line with population growth. Foreign demand should continue strong for fresh apples and pears, canned peaches and pears, prunes and raisins, table grapes, and possibly oranges. Further development of processing facilities for frozen fruit juices and concentrates would be very helpful, especially for the citrus industry. No significant change is expected in the production or export of vegetables, the most valuable of which is garlic. Imports of seed potatoes will still be required.

Production of cotton, sugar, and tobacco has been greater than consumption for some years now, but exports have encountered difficulties because of high costs or low quality. These crops cannot be neglected because they are important to producers outside the Pampa region. Government encouragement of crop diversification would be of assistance in all these areas, which suffer from bad weather, inefficient practices, capital shortages, and migrant labor problems. Production of these crops in the near future is not expected to exceed domestic needs.

Import requirements for agricultural products will probably maintain their current levels for the next few years. Imports of coffee, bananas, cocoa, yerba mate, long-staple cotton, and pineapples can be expected to increase somewhat, but purchases of hard fibers and natural rubber may continue to decline. Demand for field and garden seeds, the principal agricultural item supplied by the United States, will probably hold up for the foreseeable future.

Livestock Products

Beef is easily the most important Argentine livestock product in the national diet and in export trade. Other products which are important for consumption are milk, cheese, eggs, pork, mutton, and poultry meat. Besides beef, the most valuable exports produced from livestock are wool, cattle hides, sheepskins, canned meat, live cattle, meat extract, variety meats, and casein. Cattle hides, variety meats, and animal fats are Argentine exports which are strongly competitive with U.S. products. The United States, on the other hand, is an important buyer of wool, sheepskins, canned meat, cheese, and casein.

Argentine beef production was projected to 1970 at 2.4 million tons by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and at 2.6 or 2.7 million tons by FAO (table 94). Production during the 1956-65 decade averaged 2.25 million tons from annual slaughter of 10.3 million head and annual inventory of 43.0 million head. With no significant gain in productivity, the projected outputs for 1970 could be achieved with inventories of 45 to 50 million head and slaughter of 11 to 13 million head, depending upon average slaughter weight. FAO projections to 1975 are approximately 2.9 or 3.0 million tons, which, by allowing for some increase in productivity, could be achieved by a slaughter volume of 13.7 to 14.0 million head from a national herd of 46 to 41 million. The projected 1975 gain of 30 to 35 percent over the 1956-65 average would, of course, be accompanied by a similar increase in the output of cattle hides and tallow.

Projections of production of other meats involve more modest increases. Projected output in 1970 was calculated at 562,000 tons by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and at 511,000 to 526,000 tons by FAO. FAO projections to 1975 are 448,000 to 462,000 tons (about 45 percent pork, 38 percent mutton and lamb, and 17 percent poultry meat). Since production of these meats averaged 425,000 tons from 1956 to 1965, FAO projections for 1975 represent increases of only 5 and 9 percent. Projected per capita demand at 7.5 kilograms of pork and 5.6 or 5.7 kilograms of mutton and lamb appear to be reasonable expectations, but 2.8 or 2.9 kilograms of poultry meat may be too low. Per capita consumption during the 1956-65 decade averaged 7.5 kilograms of pork, 5.85 kilograms of mutton and lamb, and 3.9 kilograms of poultry meat. The beef shortage of 1964 and 1965 demonstrated that pork and poultry consumption could be increased rapidly, but that the relationship of respective prices was probably the deciding factor.

FAO projections for Argentine wool production amount to 228,000 tons, greasy basis, by 1970 and approximately 218,000 to 236,000 tons, greasy basis, by 1975. This is approximately 120,000 to 130,000 tons, clean basis. These figures appear to be rather optimistic in view of the average output of 185,000 tons from 1950/51 to 1964/65 and the decline in domestic demand from 60,000 tons or more in 1955-58 to less than 40,000 tons in 5 of 6 recent years.

If projected volumes for production and consumption of wool in Argentina materialize, the annual export surplus of wool by 1975 will be in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons, greasy basis. This level of exports was reached during the 4 years from 1945 to 1948, the period of postwar shortages, and again in 1966/67. Any sustained increase over 200,000 tons seems unlikely.

The prospects for milk and dairy products are not hopeful. Total milk output reached a peak in 1966, but milk for fluid consumption has not kept pace with population growth. Milk for processing has held fairly stable. Production of cheese and powdered milk has been increasing steadily, but production of butter and casein has fallen off, and production of condensed and evaporated milk has been relatively stable. Improvement in milk prices and renovation of processing plants are the two most important needs of the industry.

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Appendix

Table 1.--Population, total and per capita gross domestic product, and cost of living index, Argentina, 1935-66

Year	Population mid-year	Gross domestic product		Per capita gross domestic product		Consumer price index 1955 = 100	
	Thousand	Million pesos	Billion 1960 pesos	1960 pesos	Dollars @ 83 rate	Index	Change percent
1935	13,044	8,797	453	34,708	418	12	n.a.
1936	13,260	9,361	458	34,577	417	13	9
1937	13,490	10,868	495	36,695	442	13	3
1938	13,724	10,604	502	36,560	440	13	1
1939	13,948	11,083	520	37,282	449	13	2
1940	14,169	11,556	509	35,954	443	13	2
1941	14,401	12,444	534	37,111	447	14	3
1942	14,637	14,037	559	38,220	460	15	6
1943	14,877	14,903	563	37,861	456	15	1
1944	15,130	16,950	618	40,850	492	15	negl.
1945	15,390	18,893	588	38,233	461	18	20
1946	15,654	25,638	637	40,710	490	21	18
1947	15,929	35,622	725	45,499	548	23	14
1948	16,264	43,755	733	45,093	543	26	13
1949	16,668	52,532	700	41,982	506	35	31
1950	17,093	67,637	710	41,557	501	44	26
1951	17,514	95,876	739	42,204	508	59	37
1952	17,893	112,355	692	38,678	466	82	39
1953	18,228	129,439	741	40,657	490	86	4
1954	18,559	144,868	769	41,433	499	89	4
1955	18,900	171,220	822	43,483	524	100	12
1956	19,249	217,642	835	43,394	523	113	13
1957	19,606	271,272	881	44,957	542	141	25
1958	19,963	386,721	945	47,331	570	186	32
1959	20,317	740,521	890	43,809	528	398	114
1960	20,666	961,203	961	46,511	560	506	27
1961	21,020	1,148,094	1,028	48,929	589	575	14
1962	21,377	1,411,638	1,009	47,213	569	738	28
1963	21,737	1,734,115	974	44,795	540	915	24
1964	22,103	2,363,336	1,052	47,575	573	1,117	22
1965	22,475	3,246,046	1,142	50,808	612	1,436	29
1966	22,850	4,043,439	1,136	49,721	599	1,890	32

Sources: (3), (11), (56), and (60).

Table 2.--Climatic data for representative localities in each of the geographical regions, Argentina

City and region	Principal products	Elevation	Latitude		Longitude		Temperature 1/		Rainfall	Growing season
							January	July		
		Feet	°	'	°	'	°F	°F	Inches	Days
Northwest:										
Jujuy (San Salvador)	Sugarcane, citrus, tobacco	4,274	24	11	65	18	69.8	50.9	35.32	346
Salta.	Sugarcane, tobacco, citrus	3,900	24	51	65	29	71.1	51.6	37.03	264
Tucuman (San Miguel)	Sugarcane, lemons, dry peas	1,578	26	48	65	12	77.5	53.4	37.31	347
Santiago del Estero	Cotton, sweetpotatoes, squash	617	27	46	64	18	81.9	55.4	21.80	311
Catamarca.	Grapes, olives, nuts	1,790	28	28	65	47	82.6	52.2	14.14	307
La Rioja	Grapes, olives, nuts	1,696	29	25	66	52	80.2	52.2	12.89	341
Chaco:										
Formosa.	Bananas, cattle, cotton	213	26	10	58	12	81.9	61.7	49.90	2/365
Pres. R. Saenz Peña	Cotton, cattle, melons	298	26	52	60	27	80.4	59.0	35.52	320
Northeast:										
Posadas.	Tung, tea, yerba maté	364	27	23	55	54	79.0	60.4	64.96	2/365
Corrientes	Tobacco, rice, cattle	197	27	28	58	49	81.7	59.7	46.65	2/365
Monte:										
San Juan	Grapes, olives, onions	2,066	31	37	68	32	78.6	46.0	3.79	276
Mendoza.	Grapes, olives, plums, cherries	2,713	32	53	68	52	75.4	45.9	7.57	246
San Luis	Corn, rye, wheat, cattle	2,345	33	16	66	21	75.0	47.3	23.17	264
Pampa:										
Ceres.	Flaxseed, sorghums, cattle	289	29	53	61	57	79.3	54.0	33.43	278
Cordoba.	Cattle, wheat, corn, peanuts	1,394	31	24	64	11	75.7	50.9	26.68	245
Paraná-Santa Fé. .	Corn, flaxseed, citrus, hogs	243	31	47	60	29	77.2	52.5	36.32	327-336
Rosario.	Corn, wheat, dairy products	72	32	55	60	44	74.5	49.6	38.08	277
Buenos Aires . . .	Corn, sunflower, fruit, dairy	82	34	35	58	29	74.1	50.5	39.05	304
Santa Rosa	Wheat, alfalfa, sheep, cattle	600	36	37	64	19	75.6	45.5	21.82	190
Mar del Plata. . .	Potatoes, wheat, cattle, sheep	79	38	08	57	33	66.4	46.6	31.58	262
Bahia Blanca . . .	Wheat, oats, barley, cattle	30	39	00	61	16	68.7	45.5	24.91	243
Patagonia:										
Cipolletti-Neuquen	(Apples, pears, grapes, plums	869	38	56	68	01	71.2	41.9	6.39	167
Viedma-Patagones .	(Quinces, tomatoes	131	40	47	63	01	70.5	45.1	13.38	272
Colonia Sarmiento.	Sheep	863	45	35	69	04	64.0	39.4	6.08	200
Santa Cruz	Sheep	36	50	01	68	32	57.6	37.0	7.40	147

1/ Average monthly temperature. 2/ Growing season approximately 365 days except for occasional years when killing frost occurs.

Sources: (51) and (73).

Table 3.--Land classification and farmland use, by regions, Argentina, 1960

Description	Regions						
	Northwest	Chaco	Northeast	Monte	Pampa	Patagonia	Total
	1,000 hectares						
Land classification:							
Humid	3,295	8,590	12,620	0	37,530	4,247	66,282
Semiarid	0	19,270	0	0	22,320	0	41,590
Arid	29,112	27,902	0	65,870	0	48,444	171,328
Total land area	32,407	55,762	12,620	65,870	59,850	52,691	279,200
Land in farms:							
Seeded area:							
Annual crops	308	598	181	220	10,949	16	12,271
Perennial crops	297	19	210	309	326	44	1,205
Temporary pasture	90	29	7	87	5,777	6	5,996
Permanent pasture	174	17	7	208	7,506	40	7,951
Total	869	663	405	824	24,558	106	27,423
Other area:							
Potential cropland 1/	792	692	376	1,183	2,406	576	6,027
Natural pasture	6,044	4,848	4,784	15,904	31,524	47,303	110,406
Woods and brush	6,269	3,250	939	3,027	6,497	1,857	21,839
Wasteland	906	546	641	1,781	2,280	2,529	8,682
Farmsteads	59	49	43	65	445	105	766
Total	14,070	9,385	6,783	21,960	43,152	52,370	147,720
Total land in farms 2/	14,938	10,048	7,188	22,784	67,711	52,474	175,143

1/ Not otherwise specified.

2/ Total farmland does not include land belonging to 14,583 farms whose area was not reported in the census.

Sources: (9), (13), and (64).

Table 4.--Number of farms and distribution of land by farm size, by regions, Argentina, 1960

Farm size	Regions						
	Northwest	Chaco	Northeast	Monte	Pampa	Patagonia	Total
				Number			
Number of farms:							
Small--up to 25.1 hectares.	38,504	14,129	24,416	43,235	55,278	5,842	181,404
Medium--25.1 to 200 hectares.	11,893	18,072	11,804	10,033	132,613	1,843	186,258
Large--200.1 to 1,000 hectares.	4,300	2,255	2,082	4,229	49,164	1,123	63,153
Very large--Over 1,000 hectares.	2,254	2,236	1,249	2,962	11,165	6,492	26,358
Other--Unknown size.	5,484	1,319	922	2,762	2,930	1,166	14,583
Total.	62,435	38,011	40,473	63,221	251,150	16,466	471,756
				1,000 hectares			
Area in farms:							
Small--up to 25.1 hectares.	288	166	323	286	639	58	1,760
Medium--25.1 to 200 hectares.	930	1,458	754	784	12,424	138	16,488
Large--200.1 to 1,000 hectares.	2,057	1,066	969	2,107	19,719	627	26,545
Very large--Over 1,000 hectares.	11,663	7,358	5,142	19,607	34,929	51,651	130,350
Total 1/	14,938	10,048	7,188	22,784	67,711	52,474	175,143

1/ Total area in farms does not include land belonging to 14,583 farms whose area was not reported in the census.

Source: (64).

Table 5.--General and farm data and land use ratios, Argentina, selected census years

Item	1937	1947	1960
		1,000 hectares	
General and farm data			
Total land area	279,200	279,200	279,200
Land in farms	174,680	173,448	175,143
Land in crops	28,194	25,441	27,423
Land in improved pasture	n.a.	n.a.	13,947
Irrigated land	n.a.	n.a.	1,236
		Percent	
Form of tenure:			
Proprietor	37.9	36.8	49.5
Tenant	44.3	39.3	16.5
Other	17.8	25.9	34.0
		Units	
Total population	13,490,000	15,929,000	20,666,000
Number of farm workers	2,635,700	1,975,700	1,466,600
Number of farms reporting size	434,514	441,431	457,173
Up to 25 hectares	149,748	161,452	181,404
25.1 to 200 hectares	192,278	191,310	186,258
200.1 to 1,000 hectares	1/73,557	62,976	63,153
Over 1,000 hectares	2/18,931	25,693	26,358
Unknown size	17,493	29,958	14,583
Number of tractors	21,524	29,150	104,184
Number of plows	721,457	752,673	780,119
Fertilizer consumption, metric tons	500	12,000	14,230
		Hectares	
Land use ratios			
Total land per capita	20.7	17.5	13.5
Farmland per capita	12.9	10.9	8.5
Cropland per capita	2.1	1.6	1.3
Farmland per farm	402.0	392.9	383.1
Cropland per farm	64.9	57.6	60.2
Farmland per farm worker	87.4	80.0	142.3
Cropland per farm worker	14.1	11.7	22.0
Farmland per tractor	8,115.5	5,950.1	1,681.0
Cropland per tractor	1,309.9	872.8	263.2
Farmland per plow	242.1	230.4	224.5
Cropland per plow	39.1	33.8	35.2
Farmland per ton fertilizer	349,360	14,454	12,308
Cropland per ton fertilizer	56,328	2,120	1,927

1/ 201.1 to 1,250 hectares. 2/ Over 1,250 hectares. Sources: (34), (38), and (64).

Table 6.--Land tenure and scale of farm operations, by form of tenure, Argentina, 1960

Item and scale of farm operations 1/	Form of tenure						Total
	Proprietors	Renters and share-croppers	Mixed	Squatters	Occupants of public land	Other 2/	
	Number						
Number of farms:							
Subfamily. .	99,038	27,934	6,706	10,976	20,761	35,561	200,976
Family . . .	109,035	44,088	22,023	4,291	18,344	28,891	226,662
Multifamily, medium. . .	19,692	4,399	4,430	529	822	4,005	33,877
Multifamily, large . . .	2,853	306	432	19	55	313	3,976
Total . . .	230,618	76,727	33,589	15,815	39,972	68,770	465,491
	1,000 hectares						
Area in farms:							
Subfamily. .	2,392	957	323	327	1,148	689	5,836
Family . . .	29,667	11,013	5,664	3,187	19,489	8,740	77,760
Multifamily, medium. . .	36,308	4,127	5,702	491	6,614	5,586	58,828
Multifamily, large . . .	23,669	2,460	2,753	133	435	2,072	31,522
Total . . .	92,036	18,557	14,442	4,138	27,686	17,087	173,946

1/ Scale of farm operations is defined as follows: Subfamily means capable of supporting less than two persons; family, two to four persons; multifamily, medium, five to 12 persons; multifamily, large, more than 12 persons.

2/ Includes corporate farms, cooperative farms, state farms and institutional farms, and all farms whose tenure was indeterminate.

Source: (13).

Table 7.--Capital investment in principal economic sectors, Argentina, selected 5-year periods

Period	Agriculture			Manufacturing, mining, construction			Transport, communications, electricity			Other			Total	
	Value	Change	Share of total	Value	Change	Share of total	Value	Change	Share of total	Value	Change	Share of total	Value	Change
	Billion 1950 pesos	Percent	Percent	Billion 1950 pesos	Percent	Percent	Billion 1950 pesos	Percent	Percent	Billion 1950 pesos	Percent	Percent	Billion 1950 pesos	Percent
1900-04	12.9	---	28.8	4.0	---	9.0	7.8	---	17.5	20.0	---	44.7	44.6	---
1925-29	29.3	127.1	20.9	16.8	317.5	12.0	22.8	192.3	16.3	71.4	257.0	50.9	140.3	214.6
1940-44	31.1	6.1	17.9	22.4	34.1	13.0	30.1	32.0	17.3	89.6	25.5	51.8	173.1	23.4
1955-59	35.0	12.5	14.2	37.2	66.1	15.1	30.8	2.3	12.5	143.2	59.8	58.1	246.3	42.3

Source: (10).

Table 8.--Comparison of average monthly salaries or wages of agricultural and industrial laborers, Argentina, 1948-66

Year	Current pesos				1955 pesos 1/			
	Agricultural laborer 2/		Industrial laborer 3/		Agricultural laborer		Industrial laborer	
	Common	Skilled	Common	Skilled	Common	Skilled	Common	Skilled
	Pesos							
1948	131	---	262	366	496	---	992	1,408
1949	166	271	336	450	478	774	997	1,286
1950	225	271	437	557	517	616	1,005	1,266
1951	285	344	467	589	479	583	785	998
1952	399	466	629	790	484	568	762	963
1953	505	573	629	794	589	666	733	923
1954	555	615	774	936	624	691	870	1,052
1955	583	645	774	936	583	645	774	936
1956	687	759	1,054	1,274	606	670	929	1,127
1957	749	847	1,054	1,274	529	601	745	904
1958	1,186	1,326	1,973	2,346	637	713	1,060	1,261
1959	2,001	2,210	3,006	3,454	503	555	756	868
1960	2,213	2,436	3,773	4,355	437	481	745	861
1961	2,321	2,847	4,765	5,445	404	495	829	947
1962	3,093	3,660	5,034	6,448	419	496	682	874
1963	5,190	6,440	6,299	8,058	567	704	688	881
1964	8,354	10,415	8,310	10,435	748	932	744	934
1965	n.a.	n.a.	11,299	14,002	n.a.	n.a.	786	974
1966	n.a.	n.a.	15,050	18,731	n.a.	n.a.	796	991

1/ Salaries in current pesos converted to 1955 level by use of cost-of-living index. See table 1 for index.

2/ Salaries without housing or food.

3/ Wages converted to monthly salary equivalent on basis of 160 hours.

Sources: (10), (45), (60), and reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 9.--Agricultural production and population indices, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65, and annual 1955-66
(1957-59 = 100)

Period	Crops					Livestock		Net agri-culture	Popu-lation
	Grains	Oil-seeds	Fruits	Other 1/	Total	Meat	Total 2/		
	Index								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40. . .	112	136	56	53	91	76	71	78	69
1941-45. . .	108	144	72	67	96	81	74	81	74
1946-50. . .	85	94	79	78	84	88	90	86	81
1951-55. . .	85	66	92	95	87	83	87	87	91
1956-60. . .	98	97	103	100	99	98	99	99	100
1961-65. . .	111	113	126	108	114	97	98	107	109
Years:									
1955	77	45	123	92	87	94	96	91	95
1956	108	95	99	100	103	107	106	104	96
1957	85	97	85	94	88	106	104	95	98
1958	109	102	100	116	108	109	106	107	100
1959	106	100	116	90	104	85	89	97	102
1960	80	90	113	100	92	84	88	90	104
1961	95	108	119	110	104	93	95	100	105
1962	92	127	125	92	102	102	101	101	107
1963	124	106	132	111	121	110	108	115	109
1964	141	108	127	101	131	90	92	113	110
1965	103	117	129	126	110	91	95	103	112
1966	128	103	130	99	120	108	108	114	114

1/ Includes sugarcane, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, yuca, cotton fiber, and tobacco.
2/ Includes beef, pork, mutton, milk, and wool.

Sources: (71) and production tables in this study.

Table 10.--Unharvested area of principal grains, Argentina, 5-year averages, 1935/36 - 1964/65

Period	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye	Total
	1,000 hectares					
1935/36 - 1939/40	1,145	2,097	250	645	580	1,475
1940/41 - 1944/45	1,285	1,424	306	1,072	1,146	2,524
1945/46 - 1949/50	1,250	990	386	768	1,134	2,288
1950/51 - 1954/55	1,137	964	368	728	1,423	2,519
1955/56 - 1959/60	700	605	444	920	1,719	3,083
1960/61 - 1964/65	653	647	489	723	1,785	2,997

Sources: (6) and (60).

Table 11.--Crop area and production in Pampa and non-Pampa regions, selected products, Argentina, actual 1950-54 and 1955, compared with projections of the Economic Commission for Latin America for 1962 and 1967

Region and crop	Harvested Area				Production			
	Actual		Projected		Actual 1/		Projected	
	1950-54	1955	1962	1967	1950-54	1955	1962	1967
	1,000 hectares				1,000 tons			
Pampa								
Wheat	4,614	5,437	5,312	6,037	6,443	7,690	7,097	8,487
Corn	1,770	1,714	3,313	3,359	2,810	2,546	6,110	7,317
Barley	573	764	900	972	868	1,112	1,304	1,430
Oats	668	681	887	868	885	890	1,244	1,376
Rye	1,011	1,076	1,583	1,392	739	844	1,387	1,378
Millet	168	141	251	273	143	124	211	229
Birdseed	29	17	34	33	24	13	27	28
Grain sorghum	128	146	550	547	58	74	1,374	1,709
Total grains	8,961	9,976	12,830	13,481				
Flaxseed	912	737	1,661	1,664	527	405	1,063	1,169
Sunflower seed	1,005	550	1,495	1,295	558	283	834	860
Peanuts	150	157	250	280	129	118	256	314
Total oilseeds	2,067	1,444	3,406	3,239				
Total Pampa	11,028	11,420	16,236	16,720				
Non-Pampa								
Perennials:								
Sugarcane	255	298	326	333	8,917	9,324	10,974	12,685
Grapes	186	201	234	278	644	837	815	968
Fruits 2/:								
Citrus	85	94	123	134	443	516	650	770
Stone	29	29	42	40	146	184	237	281
Seed	33	35	56	61	350	474	590	700
Yerba mate	64	64	70	80	111	114	122	144
Tung nuts	51	49	60	70	84	103	127	134
Tea	9	33	34	38	1.4	3.4	13.6	16.7
Total perennials	712	803	945	1,034				
Annuals:								
Cotton	544	582	741	792	124	114	179	214
Rice	40	42	50	47	111	112	142	150
Total annuals	584	624	791	839				
Total Non-Pampa	1,296	1,427	1,736	1,873				
Livestock products:								
Beef	---	---	---	---	1,858	2,501	2,774	3,213
Milk	---	---	---	---	4,440	5,070	9,870	8,660
Wool	---	---	---	---	186	185	210	225
Total Pampa and Non-Pampa	12,324	12,847	17,972	18,593	---	---	---	---

1/ 1952 omitted from average.

2/ Value figures given in source for production converted to volume.

Source: (9).

Table 12.--Selected agricultural area and production goals for 1969 of the 5-year national economic development plan, Argentina, compared with 1960-64 averages

Product	1960-64 averages	1969 goal	Change	1960-64 averages	1969 goal	Change
	1,000 hectares		Percent	1,000 tons		Percent
Grains:						
Wheat. . . .	4,842	6,566	36	5,515	7,950	44
Corn	3,337	4,219	26	4,708	7,831	66
Barley . . .	1,183	1,630	38	807	995	23
Oats	1,430	1,815	27	783	986	26
Rye.	2,560	2,750	7	556	593	7
Grain sorghums	994	1,929	94	1,095	3,000	174
Total feed grains. .	9,504	12,343	30	7,949	13,405	69
Rice	57	64	12	177	214	21
Total grains .	14,403	18,973	32	13,641	21,569	58
Oilseeds:						
Flaxseed . .	1,324	1,400	6	763	880	15
Sunflowerseed	1,106	1,013	-8	637	755	19
Peanuts. . .	266	280	5	292	375	28
Total oilseeds	2,696	2,693	0	1,692	2,010	19
Pasture:						
Temporary. .	5,023	6,461	29	---	---	---
Permanent. .	7,791	11,537	48	---	---	---
Seeded . . .	12,814	17,998	40	---	---	---
Natural. . .	109,447	99,696	-9	---	---	---
Total pasture.	122,261	117,694	-4	---	---	---
Livestock prod:						
Beef	---	---	---	2,160	2,470	14
Pork	---	---	---	169	197	17
Mutton . . .	---	---	---	164	189	15
Milk	---	---	---	4,514	6,100	35
Wool	---	---	---	186	227	22

Source: (12).

Table 13.--Selected projections of the Economic Commission for Latin America for 1967 compared with 5-year economic development plan goals for 1969, Argentina

Product	ECLA projections 1967	Plan goals 1969
	1,000 tons	
Crops:		
Wheat	8,487	8,000
Corn and grain sorghums	9,026	11,000
Other grains	4,441	2,000
Flaxseed	1,169	1,000
Sunflower seed	860	1,000
Peanuts	314	500
Potatoes	2,000	1,500
Citrus fruits	815	1,100
Sugar	930	1,000
Cotton	214	180
Livestock:		
Beef	3,213	2,500
Milk	8,660	5,500
Wool	225	200

Sources: (9) and (10).

Table 14.--Population trends according to census data, Argentina, 1869-1960

Period	Rural-urban distribution			Geographical distribution		
	Rural	Urban 1/	Total	Pampa region	Other	Total
	1,000 people					
Census year:						
1869. . . .	1,136	601	1,737	929	808	1,737
1895. . . .	2,264	1,691	3,955	2,651	1,304	3,955
1914. . . .	3,370	4,525	7,885	5,805	2,080	7,885
1947. . . .	5,962	9,932	15,894	11,412	4,482	15,894
1960 2/ . .	6,403	13,606	20,009	14,289	5,720	20,009
	Percent distribution					
1869. . . .	65.5	34.5	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0
1895. . . .	57.2	42.8	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0
1914. . . .	42.6	57.4	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0
1947. . . .	37.5	62.5	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0
1960 2/ . .	32.0	68.0	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
	Percent annual rate of increase					
Intercensus yrs						
1869-95 . .	3.8	7.0	4.9	7.1	2.4	4.9
1895-1914 .	2.6	8.8	5.2	6.3	3.1	5.2
1914-47 . .	2.3	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.1
1947-60 2/.	0.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0

1/ Cities of over 2,000.
2/ Provisional

Sources: (63) and (65).

Table 15.--Personal disposable income less savings, Argentina, 5-year averages 1950-64, and annual 1950-66

Period	Total 1/		Per capita		
	Current prices	1960 prices	1960 prices	Equivalent 2/	Annual change
	- - - Million pesos - - -		Pesos	Dollars	Percent
5-year averages:					
1950-54. . .	78,327	541,915	30,369	367	-0.6
1955-59. . .	260,584	654,038	33,352	403	1.2
1960-64. . .	1,068,007	715,567	33,464	405	1.9
Year:					
1950	47,630	541,689	31,691	383	n.a.
1951	68,153	554,899	31,683	383	0
1952	82,960	522,898	29,224	353	-7.8
1953	89,500	523,014	28,693	347	-1.8
1954	103,393	567,076	30,555	369	6.5
1955	125,067	626,752	33,161	401	8.5
1956	159,829	619,383	32,177	389	-3.0
1957	201,380	660,497	33,689	407	4.7
1958	278,999	710,603	35,596	430	5.7
1959	537,646	652,955	32,138	389	-9.7
1960	668,193	668,193	32,333	391	0.6
1961	805,209	739,754	35,193	426	8.8
1962	962,335	710,461	33,235	402	-5.6
1963	1,221,279	694,701	31,959	386	-3.8
1964	1,682,224	764,727	34,598	418	8.3
1965	2,243,467	823,174	36,626	443	5.9
1966	2,782,613	823,974	36,060	436	-1.5

1/ Consumption expenditures calculated as a residual.
2/ Exchange rate for 1960 was 82.7 pesos per dollar.

Sources: (3) and (4).

Table 16.--Annual and daily food consumption per capita, Argentina, selected periods and projection for 1970

Item	1935-39		1956-58	1959-61	1970 projection
	Argentine estimate 1/	USDA estimate			
			Kilograms		
Annual consumption:					
Wheat	108.8	135.1	104.1	110.2	106.9
Rye	---		1.0	1.2	1.2
Corn	8.6	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.9
Barley	1.6	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Oats			1.2	1.2	1.2
Rice	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.1
Sugar	33.3	31.7	34.2	38.1	37.3
Potatoes	58.2	38.3	57.2	67.6	66.3
Sweetpotatoes	14.5	11.7	14.9	14.0	13.7
Cassava	16.7	0.7	5.2	4.5	4.4
Pulses	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.6
Peanuts	---	---	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other vegetables	92.5	1.9	54.2	51.7	54.9
Bananas	10.3	62.0	8.7	9.6	10.6
Other fruit	53.2		63.6	67.6	71.8
Beef and veal	119.0	96.5	99.4	77.1	78.3
Pork	7.2		8.6	7.8	7.9
Mutton and lamb	10.3		6.4	6.5	6.6
Other meat	---		6.2	5.4	5.5
Fish	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.6
Vegetable oils	6.8	10.5	11.7	11.4	11.8
Slaughter fats	---		3.2	3.5	3.6
Butter	2.0		2.3	2.0	2.1
Whole milk	133.2	101.1	103.1	81.6	84.5
Other milk	6.4	---	1.1	1.0	1.0
Cheese	3.4	2.6	6.1	6.1	6.3
Eggs	7.8	4.1	6.6	6.5	6.7
			Number		
Daily consumption:					
Calories	2,900	3,197	3,290	3,220	3,220
			Grams		
Protein	n.a.	n.a.	111.3	101.3	102.6
Fat	n.a.	n.a.	128.9	114.9	118.4

1/ Based on 1936/37 survey of 600 families as adjusted by estimated total food supply and population.

Sources: (65) and reports of Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 17.--Domestic and foreign demand for principal agricultural commodities, Argentina, selected periods 1935-61 and projection for 1970

Commodity	Consumption				Net exports			
	1935-39	1956-58	1959-61	1970	1935-39	1956-58	1959-61	1970
	1,000 tons							
Wheat	3,418	3,781	3,704	4,626	3,464	2,468	2,005	2,900
Corn	351	2,782	2,660	3,058	6,072	1,178	2,329	3,500
Rice	97	144	173	195	-46	41	6	0
Grain sorghums	0	202	712	700	0	67	151	500
Other grains	462	1,806	1,987	2,147	339	1,146	578	467
Apples and pears	60	306	342	350	17	117	188	200
Potatoes	727	1,386	1,723	2,013	-64	25	54	75
Sugar	454	692	812	940	9	13	95	210
Edible oils	142	221	228	278	62	30	53	59
Slaughter fats		60	69	85		19	12	9
Butter		44	39	50		13	20	25
Beef	1,052	1,880	1,537	1,846	616	612	432	550
Wool, grease basis	26	61	50	50	155	116	163	150
Cattle hides	50	92	75	100	140	178	160	185
Linseed oil	5	40	25	55	1/451	121	198	220
Cotton	28	117	108	140	25	2	8	5
Tobacco	23	25	25	26	-7.5	1.9	1.25	10

1/ Almost entirely in the form of flaxseed.

Sources: (65) and compilations of Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 18.--Share in world exports of selected agricultural products, Argentina, selected 5-year averages and annual 1956-65 1/

Period	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye	Grain sorghums	Apples	Linseed oil	Oil cake and meal	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Canned meat	Cattle	Wool	Hides and skins
								Percent								
5-yr. averages:																
1934-38 2/	23	61	12	40	12	8	negl.	negl.	4	55	14	10	39	4	12	n.a.
1946-50	12	37	18	20	18	9	5	65	44	44	21	18	20	15	13	n.a.
1951-55	10	19	8	14	34	4	8	49	19	25	13	10	21	4	10	n.a.
1956-60	8	20	7	24	18	10	9	58	17	37	12	16	20	4	9	11
1961-65 3/	7	13	4	21	4	18	11	81	14	30	6	2	14	6	9	9
Years:																
1956	9	18	8	21	14	9	6	26	13	43	14	24	23	6	9	13
1957	9	11	9	28	43	16	9	80	18	37	13	28	27	4	7	11
1958	8	19	5	36	30	13	7	67	24	39	10	17	21	2	9	11
1959	8	26	5	5	6	10	12	78	13	35	7	12	14	3	10	10
1960	7	22	5	27	11	6	11	68	16	29	8	7	11	5	10	10
1961	3	12	2	20	2	16	10	75	15	28	7	2	15	4	10	11
1962	7	15	3	23	negl.	19	11	88	16	29	8	1	13	7	11	10
1963	4	12	1	8	negl.	17	16	78	13	34	7	3	16	8	9	9
1964	7	15	7	35	17	n.a.	8	81	12	28	3	1	11	5	7	6
1965 4/	13	11	4	20	21	n.a.	13	78	13	24	5	1	8	2	6	5

1/ Share shown as percent of total volume except for hides and skins which is percent of total value. Data on hides and skins prior to 1955 not calculated because of complex Argentine foreign trade controls.
2/ Prewar average. Individual year data available beginning with 1946.
3/ Partial averages based either on fewer than 5 years or on estimates.
4/ Argentine share based on estimates of world totals.

Source: (24).

Table 19.--Principal agricultural exports, value and share of total exports, Argentina, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, and annual 1960-65

Commodity	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				Million dollars				
Wheat and flour	167.5	149.2	143.0	67.1	175.2	117.3	243.4	308.6
Beef, except canned	121.6	147.0	124.7	111.7	136.8	200.7	161.5	236.1
Wool, greasy and scoured	117.0	144.4	145.3	142.3	144.8	160.8	128.6	112.0
Corn	67.4	124.6	124.2	82.8	121.5	126.5	168.0	153.6
Hides and skins	60.3	74.3	68.7	78.8	91.3	75.0	57.7	45.5
Vegetable oils	44.5	75.3	72.3	77.9	100.6	70.2	55.3	83.0
Other grains	57.4	51.8	37.5	37.4	54.4	38.4	91.4	53.8
Canned meat	48.9	46.9	43.5	57.5	41.2	55.8	36.3	30.3
Oilseed cakes and meals	33.4	60.0	51.7	49.5	65.0	68.8	65.1	76.8
Fruits	22.8	34.5	28.2	24.2	32.2	52.0	36.0	43.8
Dairy products	27.6	25.6	34.1	23.1	20.8	25.3	24.8	23.0
Bran and middlings	12.3	22.7	18.0	20.6	23.6	24.9	26.6	24.9
Cattle	9.4	24.7	20.1	22.5	26.9	30.7	23.1	23.1
Mutton, except canned	13.1	11.1	13.8	9.7	11.0	13.2	7.8	11.8
Meat extract	13.7	13.3	10.6	12.5	10.7	17.9	14.7	10.8
Variety meats	14.7	11.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	15.6	14.7	14.9
Sugar	3.4	18.4	6.7	12.6	2.6	63.9	6.2	6.8
Cotton and linters	2.0	12.4	3.4	11.8	24.4	19.7	2.8	1.4
Animal fats	5.5	5.1	3.2	6.1	3.6	7.1	5.6	7.2
Eggs	4.6	3.9	8.9	5.5	2.7	2.1	0.1	1.1
Vegetables	3.4	5.4	5.6	3.0	6.1	6.8	5.5	7.1
Pork, except canned	3.6	4.4	5.6	2.3	4.4	6.2	3.4	1.5
Other exports 1/	115.9	140.7	101.6	96.6	107.3	166.2	231.8	216.4
Total exports	970.0	1,207.0	1,079.2	964.1	1,216.0	1,365.1	1,410.4	1,493.4
				Percent				
Wheat and flour	17.3	12.1	13.3	7.0	14.4	8.6	17.3	20.7
Beef, except canned	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.6	11.2	14.7	11.5	15.8
Wool, greasy and scoured	12.1	12.3	13.5	14.8	11.9	11.8	9.1	7.5
Corn	7.0	10.3	11.5	8.6	10.0	9.3	11.9	10.3
Hides and skins	6.2	6.3	6.4	8.2	7.5	5.5	4.1	3.0
Vegetable oils	4.6	6.4	6.7	8.1	8.3	5.1	3.9	5.6
Other grains	5.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.5	2.8	6.5	3.6
Canned meat	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.0
Oilseed cakes and meals	3.4	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1
Fruits	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.9
Dairy products	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5
Bran and middlings	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Cattle	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.5
Mutton, except canned	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8
Meat extract	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.7
Variety meats	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sugar	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.2	4.7	0.4	0.5
Cotton and linters	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.1
Animal fats	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Eggs	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Vegetables	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Pork	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other exports	11.9	11.4	9.4	10.0	8.8	12.2	16.4	14.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Approximately one-half are agricultural.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 20.--Value of exports and share of total value for principal countries of destination, Argentina, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, and annual 1960-65 1/

Region or country of destination	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Million dollars							
United Kingdom	224	190	221	173	204	200	154	153
Belgium	30	50	37	41	58	59	53	49
France	43	51	37	35	59	59	66	56
West Germany	91	98	87	76	121	94	110	99
Italy	76	166	127	106	140	212	245	239
Netherlands	85	145	131	141	170	146	139	161
Other Western Europe	51	67	46	46	82	90	71	111
Total Western Europe	600	767	686	618	834	860	838	868
Eastern Europe	38	48	42	46	50	50	51	35
Soviet Union	19	17	19	14	11	16	26	87
Mainland China	0	19	0	0	0	3	92	84
Total Communist Bloc	57	84	61	60	61	69	169	206
United States	116	101	90	84	89	150	91	93
Brazil	87	71	83	27	68	78	97	107
Chile	24	40	42	43	32	41	41	53
Other Western Hemisphere	45	74	51	50	66	95	111	102
Total Western Hemisphere	272	286	266	204	255	364	340	355
Japan	23	40	40	52	27	39	40	32
Other countries	18	30	26	30	39	33	23	32
Total	970	1,207	1,079	964	1,216	1,365	1,410	1,493
EEC	325	510	419	399	548	570	615	604
LAFTA	138	162	163	100	141	186	218	231
	Percent							
United Kingdom	23.1	15.7	20.5	17.9	16.8	14.7	10.9	10.3
Belgium	3.1	4.1	3.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.3
France	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.3	4.7	3.8
West Germany	9.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	10.0	6.9	7.8	6.6
Italy	7.8	13.8	11.8	11.0	11.5	15.5	17.3	16.0
Netherlands	8.8	12.0	12.1	14.6	14.0	10.7	9.9	10.8
Other Western Europe	5.3	5.6	4.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	7.4
Total Western Europe	61.9	63.5	63.6	64.1	68.6	63.0	59.4	58.2
Eastern Europe	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.4
Soviet Union	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.9	5.8
Mainland China	0	1.6	0	0	0	0.2	6.5	5.6
Total Communist Bloc	5.9	7.0	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.1	12.0	13.8
United States	12.0	8.4	8.3	8.7	7.3	11.0	6.4	6.2
Brazil	9.0	5.9	7.7	2.8	5.6	5.7	6.9	7.2
Chile	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.6
Other Western Hemisphere	4.6	6.1	4.7	5.2	5.4	7.0	7.9	6.8
Total Western Hemisphere	28.0	23.7	24.6	21.2	21.0	26.7	24.1	23.8
Japan	2.4	3.3	3.7	5.4	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.1
Other countries	1.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.4	1.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EEC	33.5	42.3	38.8	41.4	45.1	41.8	43.6	40.5
LAFTA	14.2	13.4	15.1	10.4	11.6	13.6	15.5	15.5

1/ From 90 to 95 percent agricultural.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 21.--Agricultural imports, value and share of total, Argentina, average 1960-64 and annual 1959-65

Commodity	Average 1960-64	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 dollars							
Coffee, green	19,593	13,895	16,683	20,042	17,316	17,528	26,388	25,487
Rubber, natural	15,673	15,056	18,557	20,681	13,338	10,397	15,394	14,365
Cotton, lint	5,624	5,218	4,574	4,619	4,958	3,778	10,192	16,749
Bananas	4,486	6,396	4,956	4,165	2,894	4,109	6,305	7,985
Yerba mate and tea	5,168	6,084	7,081	6,676	4,317	3,600	4,167	4,650
Cocoa and products	3,993	3,692	3,878	3,971	3,743	3,426	4,946	4,401
Livestock and products	2,269	633	2,416	2,529	1,312	900	4,187	8,004
Beverages	2,815	1,320	1,912	3,087	3,930	2,350	2,798	2,900
Jute	2,045	2,270	1,425	2,583	2,434	1,682	2,103	2,682
Sisal and hemp	1,517	1,587	1,628	1,794	2,012	732	1,418	1,207
Animal and vegetable oils	958	1,100	986	966	768	878	1,193	8,385
Seeds and live plants	1,788	696	1,395	1,780	1,821	1,731	2,211	2,833
Plant materials	933	926	779	848	834	782	1,420	1,617
Spices and condiments	1,296	848	839	1,472	1,412	1,206	1,553	1,655
Pineapples	1,077	763	800	1,351	864	630	1,738	2,847
Other fruits	859	169	652	1,195	781	677	991	3,292
Potatoes	2,839	-	14	16	8,413	2,101	3,651	32
Other veg. and products	519	627	432	458	192	294	1,218	2,452
Nuts	851	16	326	1,416	620	598	1,296	2,322
Hops	207	1,331	189	199	241	52	355	389
Tobacco, leaf	440	123	1,108	590	209	178	117	119
Other agr. products	367	23	113	795	495	71	359	498
Total	75,317	62,773	70,743	81,234	72,908	57,701	94,000	14,871
	Million dollars							
Total imports	1,224.8	993.0	1,249.3	1,460.4	1,356.5	980.7	1,077.2	1,198.6
	Percent							
Coffee, green	26.3	24.1	23.6	24.7	23.7	30.4	28.1	22.2
Rubber, natural	20.9	24.0	26.2	25.5	18.3	18.0	16.4	12.5
Cotton, lint	7.3	8.3	6.5	5.7	6.8	6.5	10.8	14.6
Bananas	6.0	10.2	7.0	5.1	4.0	7.1	6.7	7.0
Yerba mate and tea	6.9	9.7	10.0	8.2	5.9	6.2	4.4	4.0
Cocoa and products	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.3	3.8
Livestock and products	2.9	1.0	3.4	3.1	1.8	1.6	4.5	7.0
Beverages	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.8	5.4	4.1	3.0	2.5
Jute	2.7	3.6	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.3
Sisal and hemp	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.0
Animal and vegetable oils	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	7.3
Seeds and live plants	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5
Plant materials	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Spices and condiments	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4
Pineapples	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.5
Other fruits	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.9
Potatoes	3.8	0	0	0	11.5	3.6	3.9	0
Other veg. and products	.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.1
Nuts	1.1	0	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.0
Tobacco, leaf	.6	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other agr. products	.5	0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of total imports	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.9	8.7	9.6

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 22.--Agricultural imports value and share of total value by principal countries of origin, Argentina, average 1960-64, and annual 1959-65

Country or region	Average 1960-64	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 dollars							
Brazil	32,600	30,278	31,755	32,916	27,863	27,984	42,507	48,838
Peru	5,820	5,267	4,661	4,807	5,059	3,957	10,614	16,973
Paraguay	3,602	2,610	3,535	3,073	3,070	3,518	4,813	5,182
Chile	1,015	719	428	1,259	1,161	1,256	971	2,343
United States	2,192	1,474	2,095	2,352	2,391	1,847	2,277	4,874
Other Western Hemisphere	2,495	364	592	869	4,299	1,356	5,361	5,570
Total Western Hemisphere	47,724	40,712	43,0	45,276	43,816	39,918	66,543	83,780
British Asia	16,030	15,142	18,348	21,927	14,009	10,333	15,535	14,374
Pakistan	1,282	2,251	1,304	1,492	1,689	758	1,165	733
Other Asia	1,111	352	1,014	1,528	1,289	398	1,326	1,038
Total Asia	18,423	17,745	20,666	24,947	16,987	11,489	18,026	16,145
United Kingdom	3,128	1,103	2,784	3,707	3,387	2,399	3,364	4,230
Belgium	1,071	31	311	395	2,929	1,070	652	621
Netherlands	982	310	381	937	2,351	633	606	910
Other Western Europe	2,315	862	1,882	3,866	1,744	1,181	2,903	6,377
Total Western Europe	7,496	2,306	5,358	8,905	10,411	5,283	7,525	12,138
Soviet Union	386	409	615	311	927	2	73	57
East Europe	177	956	61	128	56	59	583	757
Total Communist Bloc	563	1,365	676	439	983	61	656	814
Other countries	1,111	645	977	1,667	711	951	1,250	1,994
Total	75,317	62,773	70,743	81,234	72,908	57,701	94,000	114,871
LAFTA	44,400	39,026	40,709	42,553	38,309	37,589	62,838	78,482
EEC	3,446	960	1,802	3,633	6,289	2,472	3,034	3,469
	Million dollars							
Total imports	1,244.8	993.0	1,249.3	1,460.4	1,356.5	980.7	1,077.2	1,198.6
	Percent							
Brazil	43.3	48.2	44.9	40.5	38.2	48.4	45.2	42.5
Peru	7.7	8.4	6.6	5.9	6.9	6.9	11.3	14.8
Paraguay	4.8	4.2	5.0	3.8	4.2	6.1	5.1	4.5
Chile	1.3	1.1	.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.1	2.0
United States	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.4	4.2
Other Western Hemisphere	3.3	.6	.8	1.1	5.9	2.4	5.7	4.9
Total Western Hemisphere	63.3	64.8	60.9	55.7	60.1	69.2	70.8	72.9
British Asia	21.3	24.1	25.9	27.0	19.2	17.9	16.5	12.5
Pakistan	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.3	.7
Other Asia	1.5	.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	.7	1.4	.9
Total Asia	24.5	28.3	29.2	30.7	23.3	19.9	19.2	14.1
United Kingdom	4.2	1.8	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.7
Belgium	1.4	.1	.4	.5	4.0	1.9	.7	.5
Netherlands	1.3	.5	.5	1.1	3.2	1.1	.6	.8
Other Western Europe	3.1	1.3	2.7	4.8	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.6
Total Western Europe	10.0	3.7	7.5	11.0	14.2	9.2	8.0	10.6
Soviet Union	.5	.7	.9	.4	1.3	0	.1	.1
East Europe	.2	1.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.6	.6
Total Communist Bloc	.7	2.2	1.0	.5	1.4	.1	.7	.7
Other countries	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LAFTA	58.8	62.1	57.5	52.4	52.5	65.1	66.8	68.3
EEC	4.6	1.5	2.5	4.5	8.6	4.3	3.2	3.0
Share of total imports	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.9	8.7	9.6

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 23.--Agricultural imports of principal commodities, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65, and annual 1955-65

Period	Bananas	Cocoa	Coffee	Cotton	Jute	Rubber	Yerba mate	Pine-apples	Oranges	Potatoes	Sisal	Hemp	Tobacco	Hops
							Tons							
5-year averages:														
1936-40. . .	175,300	5,207	24,648	392	11,309	8,440	38,265	2,878	60,197	98,390	3,172	991	7,830	357
1941-45. . .	62,700	7,526	30,096	1,556	5,526	3,126	27,811	2,463	57,188	1,434	5,029	2,367	8,373	251
1946-50. . .	111,860	6,521	33,439	1,802	11,790	12,141	23,546	3,129	50,770	35,951	4,370	1,707	7,569	479
1951-55. . .	162,340	7,095	28,748	2,158	13,661	23,411	16,351	5,734	22,299	10,278	3,746	1,649	630	582
1956-60. . .	199,420	6,085	29,788	3,635	12,025	26,005	32,581	11,822	2,355	8,687	3,456	938	359	322
1961-65. . .	196,900	7,602	30,873	8,821	8,374	26,407	28,993	15,998	3,988	39,183	2,876	501	284	140
Years:														
1955	162,060	6,020	28,157	1,844	16,038	33,708	27,204	11,770	26,926	10,383	4,822	1,624	58	663
1956	149,860	6,411	27,620	1,822	10,436	19,807	20,509	21,002	10,059	6,156	3,215	1,282	72	297
1957	188,240	7,003	35,038	3,977	19,211	33,581	32,700	7,143	300	29,928	4,691	582	0	284
1958	246,300	8,500	39,704	521	12,504	32,191	43,077	8,548	0	7,163	2,342	991	21	322
1959	209,820	3,595	18,982	6,860	11,684	22,219	25,489	9,068	0	7	3,558	777	104	580
1960	202,900	4,915	25,578	4,997	6,290	22,225	41,132	13,344	1,418	180	3,476	1,060	1,598	129
1961	222,160	6,669	34,966	5,134	6,992	33,805	39,581	18,796	162	207	4,123	712	947	146
1962	192,880	7,110	29,152	5,662	10,760	21,938	25,766	12,668	15	110,376	4,360	313	129	103
1963	180,140	5,707	29,115	4,193	6,986	18,872	22,856	10,401	873	35,310	1,326	218	109	27
1964	183,180	8,698	31,409	10,874	8,310	29,310	27,010	16,119	1,226	49,642	2,409	578	169	148
1965	206,160	9,828	29,722	18,242	8,823	28,112	29,751	22,005	17,662	381	2,161	686	66	175

Sources: (41), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 24.--Competition between crops and livestock for cultivable land, Argentina, crop years 1935/36-1966/67

Crop year	Area for harvested crops 1/						Area for livestock 2/		
	Grains harvested	Oil-seeds	Industrial crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Total	Forage	Grains unharvested	Total
	1,000 hectares								
1935/36. . .	11,231	2,882	699	261	344	15,417	5,555	4,913	10,468
1936/37. . .	13,407	3,833	735	239	202	18,416	5,381	4,153	9,534
1937/38. . .	11,907	3,305	783	249	210	16,454	5,475	6,251	11,726
1938/39. . .	13,708	3,122	778	269	235	18,112	5,307	3,622	8,929
1939/40. . .	12,957	3,670	767	283	328	18,005	5,498	4,859	10,357
1940/41. . .	13,221	3,524	745	294	391	18,175	5,741	3,924	9,665
1941/42. . .	11,150	3,554	743	306	416	16,169	6,110	4,606	10,716
1942/43. . .	7,947	3,272	789	319	389	12,716	6,159	7,484	13,643
1943/44. . .	12,206	4,017	902	333	390	17,848	5,872	3,859	9,731
1944/45. . .	8,298	3,664	893	348	401	13,604	6,596	6,505	13,101
1945/46. . .	8,847	3,685	894	367	402	14,195	6,635	5,381	12,016
1946/47. . .	11,154	3,660	902	380	388	16,484	6,726	4,408	11,134
1947/48. . .	9,589	3,228	911	400	405	14,533	6,685	3,762	10,447
1948/49. . .	8,268	3,222	992	414	422	13,318	7,102	4,654	11,756
1949/50. . .	7,017	2,669	961	428	425	11,500	7,192	4,968	12,160
1950/51. . .	9,429	2,836	1,010	447	446	14,168	7,570	4,317	11,887
1951/52. . .	5,447	2,406	1,093	466	402	9,814	7,636	6,575	14,211
1952/53. . .	11,555	2,022	1,066	512	447	15,602	7,878	3,726	11,604
1953/54. . .	9,826	1,493	1,089	527	463	13,398	8,476	5,100	13,576
1954/55. . .	10,161	1,455	1,094	541	444	13,695	8,644	4,059	12,703
1955/56. . .	9,001	2,276	1,139	555	430	13,401	8,424	4,831	13,255
1956/57. . .	10,881	2,713	1,186	579	449	15,808	8,573	4,414	12,987
1957/58. . .	9,962	3,343	1,284	593	433	15,615	8,689	5,265	13,954
1958/59. . .	11,086	2,825	1,246	607	465	16,229	8,322	4,648	12,970
1959/60. . .	10,488	2,678	1,157	615	474	15,412	8,390	4,339	12,729
1960/61. . .	9,399	2,452	1,219	626	481	14,177	8,295	4,889	13,184
1961/62. . .	9,892	2,946	1,150	638	398	15,024	8,403	4,837	13,240
1962/63. . .	8,279	2,765	1,144	650	410	13,248	7,749	6,137	13,886
1963/64. . .	11,689	2,644	1,197	665	435	16,630	7,759	4,575	12,334
1964/65. . .	11,904	2,733	1,221	668	470	16,996	7,354	3,990	11,344
1965/66. . .	10,089	2,826	1,043	678	432	15,068	7,238	5,468	12,706
1966/67. . .	10,932	2,622	1,060	(680)	440	15,734	7,095	5,677	12,772

1/ Grains include wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, millet, birdseed, grain sorghum and rice; oilseeds include flaxseed, sunflowerseed, and peanuts; industrial crops include cotton, sugar beets, sugarcane, flax, hemp, broomcorn, rapeseed, castor beans, tung nuts, tobacco, tea, yerba mate, mandioca, hops, soybeans, and other minor crops; fruits include apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, grapes, olives, grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines, and minor fruits; vegetables include beans, chickpeas, garlic, lentils, melons, onions, peas, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, and other vegetables.

2/ Forage crops include alfalfa, bromegrass, and Sudan grass. Unharvested grains are the same as those listed under harvested crops.

Sources: (6) and (60).

Table 25.--Seeded and harvested area of grains, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67

Period	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye	Grain sorghum	Millet	Bird-seed	Rice	Total
	Seeded Area									
	1,000 hectares									
5-yr. averages:										
1935/36-39/40	7,553	6,457	770	1,444	1,016	negl.	81	57	24	17,402
1940/41-44/45	6,860	4,733	747	1,823	1,526	negl.	56	53	43	15,841
1945/46-49/50	5,877	3,146	1,042	1,445	1,782	negl.	220	49	49	13,610
1950/51-54/55	5,940	2,919	1,011	1,416	2,322	54	322	39	65	14,088
1955/56-59/60	5,394	2,889	1,340	1,736	2,796	430	280	59	63	14,987
1960/61-64/65	5,369	3,483	1,103	1,331	2,414	1,109	241	61	61	15,172
Years:										
1955/56. . .	5,210	2,886	1,251	1,450	2,580	139	239	28	60	13,843
1956/57. . .	5,947	2,740	1,394	1,888	2,807	179	217	59	62	15,293
1957/58. . .	5,311	2,860	1,372	1,919	2,862	418	338	81	66	15,227
1958/59. . .	5,708	2,894	1,366	1,796	2,835	682	321	66	67	15,735
1959/60. . .	4,792	3,062	1,315	1,627	2,895	730	283	59	62	14,825
1960/61. . .	4,275	3,222	1,211	1,589	2,660	937	292	51	52	14,289
1961/62. . .	4,952	3,300	1,214	1,409	2,646	1,074	245	61	59	14,960
1962/63. . .	4,847	3,420	1,118	1,141	2,469	1,072	214	78	57	14,416
1963/64. . .	6,276	3,778	1,073	1,382	2,163	1,218	250	66	58	16,264
1964/65. . .	6,497	3,693	901	1,134	2,131	1,246	207	48	79	15,936
1965/66. . .	5,426	3,921	909	1,117	2,136	1,346	231	40	56	15,182
1966/67. . .	6,291	4,156	919	1,143	2,885	1,499	257	41	68	16,609
	Harvested Area									
	1,000 hectares									
5-yr. averages:										
1935/36-39/40	6,408	4,361	520	799	436	negl.	51	46	21	12,642
1940/41-44/45	5,575	3,309	441	751	380	negl.	36	38	34	10,564
1945/46-49/50	4,627	2,156	656	677	648	negl.	135	34	42	8,975
1950/51-54/55	4,804	1,956	642	687	895	24	207	26	56	9,297
1955/56-59/60	4,694	2,284	895	816	1,077	233	186	43	56	10,384
1960/61-64/65	4,671	2,836	614	608	628	617	158	47	55	10,234
Years:										
1955/56. . .	4,062	2,240	828	654	890	61	194	18	54	9,001
1956/57. . .	5,392	1,957	1,012	956	1,220	72	166	48	57	10,880
1957/58. . .	4,394	2,448	833	876	893	248	155	55	60	9,962
1958/59. . .	5,242	2,361	897	796	1,064	418	208	48	52	11,086
1959/60. . .	4,378	2,415	907	798	1,317	364	207	46	56	10,488
1960/61. . .	3,599	2,744	719	768	733	553	201	36	46	9,399
1961/62. . .	4,198	2,757	742	597	694	646	159	46	53	9,892
1962/63. . .	3,745	2,645	361	412	287	574	145	59	52	8,280
1963/64. . .	5,676	2,970	695	693	655	724	168	54	54	11,689
1964/65. . .	6,135	3,062	552	570	773	588	115	40	68	11,903
1965/66. . .	1/4,593	3,274	384	420	331	844	163	33	47	10,089
1966/67. . .	5,214	3,450	411	412	420	782	147	35	61	10,932

1/ Estimate of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Sources: (6), (35), (36), (37), (40), (44), (59), and (60).

Table 26.--Production and yields per harvested hectare of grains, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65, and annual 1955/56-1966/67

Period	Production								
	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye	Grain sorghum	Millet	Bird-seed	Rice 1/
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1935/36-39/40	6,036	7,671	492	728	248	negl.	54	30	64
1940/41-44/45	6,384	6,582	540	719	256	negl.	38	30	115
1945/46-49/50	6,273	3,775	764	716	380	negl.	114	25	124
1950/51-54/55	5,884	5,051	856	864	700	29	173	21	179
1955/56-59/60	6,143	4,083	1,098	938	808	429	202	34	185
1960/61-64/65	7,117	4,984	753	748	474	1,144	186	38	193
Years:									
1955/56. . . .	5,250	3,870	951	723	654	83	229	14	164
1956/57. . . .	7,100	2,698	1,364	1,140	880	116	157	41	193
1957/58. . . .	5,810	4,806	1,010	995	630	608	163	40	217
1958/59. . . .	6,720	4,932	1,050	850	817	727	216	37	162
1959/60. . . .	5,837	4,108	1,116	983	1,060	609	247	36	190
1960/61. . . .	3,960	4,850	773	843	505	1,252	261	25	149
1961/62. . . .	5,725	5,220	800	700	510	1,394	215	37	182
1962/63. . . .	5,700	4,360	345	487	163	952	154	44	178
1963/64. . . .	8,940	5,350	1,020	906	538	1,267	189	47	190
1964/65. . . .	11,260	5,140	826	804	652	857	113	37	268
1965/66. . . .	6,200	7,040	404	480	245	2,130	186	28	165
1966/67. . . .	6,297	8,510	442	540	270	1,380	155	32	217
	Yield per harvested hectare								
	Kilograms								
5-yr. averages:									
1935/36-39/40	942	1,759	945	912	569	n. a.	1,060	650	3,025
1940/41-44/45	1,145	1,989	1,225	957	673	n.a.	1,055	790	3,221
1945/46-49/50	1,140	1,751	1,164	1,057	586	n.a.	845	735	2,972
1950/51-54/55	1,178	1,540	1,291	1,234	721	1,128	837	777	3,155
1955/56-59/60	1,309	1,762	1,202	1,147	747	1,764	1,083	783	3,303
1960/61-64/65	1,481	1,757	1,220	1,235	731	1,857	1,162	805	3,388
Years:									
1955/56. . . .	1,293	1,727	1,148	1,105	735	1,360	1,183	777	3,026
1956/57. . . .	1,317	1,378	1,348	1,192	722	1,610	947	855	3,358
1957/58. . . .	1,322	1,963	1,213	1,136	705	2,457	1,057	720	3,603
1958/59. . . .	1,282	2,039	1,171	1,068	768	1,739	1,037	773	3,130
1959/60. . . .	1,333	1,701	1,231	1,232	805	1,654	1,191	788	3,398
1960/61. . . .	1,100	1,767	1,075	1,098	689	2,265	1,294	681	3,239
1961/62. . . .	1,295	1,894	1,079	1,173	734	2,159	1,351	804	3,436
1962/63. . . .	1,522	1,648	985	1,183	569	1,655	1,063	743	3,407
1963/64. . . .	1,654	1,801	1,468	1,307	821	1,751	1,126	873	3,457
1964/65. . . .	1,835	1,679	1,494	1,412	842	1,457	984	922	3,941
1965/66. . . .	2/1,350	2,150	1,052	1,140	740	2,524	1,141	848	3,511
1966/67. . . .	1,208	2,466	1,076	1,311	643	1,765	1,061	914	3,557

1/ Rough.
2/ Estimate of U.S. Agricultural Attache.

Sources: (6), (35), (36), (37), (40), (44), (59), and (60).

Table 27.--Exports of grains and market prices for representative types, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Exports								
	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Oats	Rye	Grain sorghum	Millet	Bird-seed	Rice 1/
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40. . . .	3,165	5,036	272	307	119	-	n.a.	8.8	0.2
1941-45. . . .	2,241	417	122	65	39	-	n.a.	8.2	0.7
1946-50. . . .	2,092	1,791	443	215	185	2	67	4.1	1.5
1951-55. . . .	2,321	916	399	229	364	1	48	11.2	17.0
1956-60. . . .	2,437	1,758	416	328	173	76	143	15.3	25.2
1961-65. . . .	3,020	2,650	238	294	52	410	144	22.3	21.4
Years:									
1955	3,617	362	519	92	328	-	7	15.8	30.7
1956	2,526	1,065	582	285	158	8	146	14.4	41.0
1957	2,660	789	566	408	315	20	126	9.0	26.8
1958	2,113	1,679	335	532	188	173	135	25.0	43.2
1959	2,399	2,686	299	72	64	123	193	11.0	10.4
1960	2,486	2,570	300	353	138	58	117	17.0	4.9
1961	1,066	1,730	129	256	41	271	100	13.1	10.8
1962	2,832	2,931	178	328	10	444	206	20.9	37.1
1963	1,831	2,447	45	88	2	517	85	14.6	12.3
1964	3,710	3,338	536	467	112	649	206	24.4	4.6
1965	6,661	2,802	300	349	96	167	122	39.4	31.9
1966	5,055	3,752	115	113	5	947	168	22.0	46.6
	Market prices 2/								
	Pesos per 100 kilograms								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40. . . .	9	6	6	6	7	n.a.	5	8	n.a.
1941-45. . . .	8	5	6	8	6	n.a.	5	14	30
1946-50. . . .	18	17	17	17	18	n.a.	17	95	46
1951-55. . . .	42	42	36	41	38	41	35	72	107
1956-60. . . .	165	160	146	170	132	131	130	398	325
1961-65. . . .	653	632	557	520	547	481	461	1,566	960
Years:									
1955	51	45	44	39	42	44	44	153	121
1956	70	63	67	62	67	51	56	333	147
1957	77	103	71	64	71	74	68	210	194
1958	112	107	102	102	87	79	79	214	217
1959	328	272	237	276	226	200	200	436	488
1960	343	314	275	291	246	253	249	798	580
1961	412	377	294	267	305	254	245	2,049	616
1962	547	538	515	485	477	429	326	2,119	650
1963	704	715	633	639	764	488	516	1,677	1,116
1964	842	664	590	513	588	483	447	924	1,261
1965	777	881	753	684	607	749	769	1,070	1,156
1966	1,061	953	1,026	887	790	777	825	1,739	1,373

1/ Milled.

2/ Prices of wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, grain sorghum and birdseed are averages of quotations registered with the Camara Arbitral de Cereales (Grain Arbitration Chamber) of Buenos Aires, and prices of millet and rice are provided by similar agencies in Rosario and Entre Rios. Wheat is semi-hard, No. 1; corn, red or yellow export; barley, malt, No. 2; oats, yellow, No. 2; rye, No. 2; rice, Carolina, medium; and grain sorghum, millet, and birdseed, average of all quotations.

Sources: (6), (35), (36), (37), (40), (44), (59) and (60).

Table 28.--Area seeded to grain and volume produced as percentage of total, Pampa provinces, Argentina, 5-year average 1960/61-1964/65

Crops	Seeded Area					
	Buenos Aires	Cordoba	Entre Rios	La Pampa	Santa Fe	Total Pampa
	Percent					
Wheat.	50.1	17.8	5.3	9.9	14.6	97.7
Corn	25.9	21.2	10.5	negl.	23.2	80.8
Barley, brewers	67.6	15.4	negl.	13.6	2.6	99.2
Barley, feed .	38.4	30.6	negl.	negl.	12.8	81.8
Oats	79.2	5.0	6.2	3.9	3.0	97.3
Rye.	29.5	30.2	negl.	22.9	10.1	92.7
Grain sorghums	26.7	29.1	3.8	3.7	32.5	95.8
Millet	negl.	62.5	negl.	negl.	34.2	96.7
Birdseed . . .	65.4	20.6	negl.	negl.	14.0	100.0
Rice	negl.	negl.	30.8	negl.	10.7	41.5
	Production					
	Percent					
Wheat.	53.3	14.8	4.2	5.7	16.1	94.1
Corn	29.7	22.6	5.6	negl.	30.5	88.4
Barley, brewers	74.2	12.5	negl.	9.6	3.1	99.4
Barley, feed .	74.6	7.6	negl.	negl.	5.7	87.9
Oats	93.6	0.7	1.6	3.0	0.8	99.7
Rye.	54.2	14.3	negl.	26.6	3.5	98.6
Grain sorghums	21.7	26.9	1.5	1.2	45.6	96.9
Millet	negl.	62.9	negl.	negl.	34.7	97.6
Birdseed . . .	70.4	15.5	negl.	negl.	13.4	99.3
Rice	negl.	negl.	36.4	negl.	8.1	44.5

Source: (60).

Table 29.--Government support prices for grains and oilseeds, Argentina, crop years 1961/62-1966/67

Crop	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	Pesos per 100 kilograms					
Grains:						
Wheat, durum	430	650	750	780	820	1,200
Wheat, hard	430	650	710	780	820	1,200
Wheat, semi-hard	420	630	690	750	795	1,160
Barley, brewers	250	420	550	550	600	860
Barley, feed	235	390	510	510	550	800
Oats, white	245	370	490	490	510	720
Oats, yellow	240	380	480	480	500	700
Rye	240	400	550	550	550	800
Corn, flint	340	480	600	600	750	1,000
Corn, dent	315	460	560	560	710	950
Sorghums, grain	220	370	450	490	500	750
Millet	200	320	380	380	450	700
Oilseeds:						
Flaxseed	690	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,300	2,000
Sunflowerseed	650	740	1,100	1,400	1,400	2,000
Peanuts	900	1,100	1,350	1,700	1,900	2,700
Soybeans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,400	2,300

Source: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 30.--Wheat exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Brazil	1,245	1,099	133	669	581	881	1,321	1,045
Peru	62	206	134	271	275	330	368	292
Paraguay	81	79	68	13	31	50	50	55
Chile	50	125	-	0	3	0	96	3
Uruguay	0	4	-	0	0	98	0	-
Other Western Hemisphere	20	6	18	43	17	45	74	8
Total Western Hemisphere	1,458	1,520	354	996	907	1,374	1,909	1,403
United Kingdom	338	301	230	475	145	202	507	158
Netherlands	125	112	44	247	98	260	368	83
West Germany	197	211	127	543	97	208	212	58
Italy	25	64	135	74	261	107	471	342
France	89	53	0	131	93	195	202	15
Belgium	44	38	21	61	56	50	76	18
Other Western Europe	60	102	132	44	53	34	292	55
Total Western Europe	879	881	691	1,576	805	1,055	2,138	729
Mainland China	0	0	0	194	35	1,073	1,404	1,554
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	163	1,015	1,195
Eastern Europe	2	0	0	10	24	17	11	90
Total Communist Bloc	2	0	0	204	59	1,253	2,430	2,840
Other Asia	18	57	0	0	0	8	115	54
Africa	42	28	20	56	59	20	79	30
Total	2,399	2,486	1,066	2,832	1,831	3,710	6,661	5,055
EEC	481	478	328	1,057	607	819	1,329	516
LAFTA	1,438	1,513	335	953	891	1,357	1,865	1,403

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 31.--Wheat prices in major exporting nations compared with import prices in United Kingdom, 1960/61-1965/66

Year	Producer prices			Export prices			United Kingdom Import prices	
	Argentina 1/	Canada 2/	United States 3/	Australia 4/	Canada 5/	United States 6/	Argentina 7/	Australia 7/
	Cents per kilogram							
1960/61	4.5	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.2	-	6.8	6.7
1961/62	3.8	6.7	6.7	5.9	6.6	-	7.1	6.9
1962/63	4.5	6.4	7.5	6.0	6.7	6.4	7.1	7.1
1963/64	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.0
1964/65	4.7	6.4	8/5.0	5.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.4
1965/66	3.9	6.8	8/4.9	5.9	6.8	5.8	7.0	7.0

1/ Bulk, in railway cars, at port, Buenos Aires, Government-fixed producer price; grade 1, semi-hard, 1960/61 to 1963/64, hard, 1964/65.

2/ No. 1 Northern, in storage Fort William-Port Arthur, producer price for sales to Canadian Wheat Board; crop year, August to July.

3/ Average producer price; not including domestic and export certificates for 1964/65; crop year, May through June of following year.

4/ Fair average quality, bulk, Australian Wheat Board selling price, f.o.b. ports.

5/ No. 1 Northern, in storage Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, class II.

6/ No. 1 hard winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports.

7/ United Kingdom, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. 8/ Without subsidy. Source: (22).

Table 32.--Effect of inflation and devaluation on support prices for hard wheat, Argentina, 1961/62-1966/67

Crop year and month	Support price	Change from year earlier		Cost of living index (1960=100)	Support equivalent	Exchange rate	Support equivalent
	Pesos per 100 kgs.	Pesos	Percent		1960 pesos	Pesos per dollar	Dollars per bushel
1961/62:							
May. . . .	430	50	12	111	387	83	1.41
November .	430	50	12	121.5	354	83	1.41
1962/63:							
May. . . .	650	220	51	141	461	105	1.685
November .	650	220	51	159	409	146	1.26
1963/64:							
May. . . .	710	60	9	175	406	137	1.41
November .	820	170	26	194	423	143	1.56
December .	820	170	26	211	388	135	1.65
February .	840	190	29	208	404	132	1.73
March. . .	860	210	32	208	413	134	1.75
April. . .	880	230	35	216	404	137	1.75
1964/65:							
October. .	780	70	10	230	339	143	1.48
November .	780	-40	-5	232.5	335	149	1.43
1965/66:							
May. . . .	820	40	5	266	308	171	1.30
November .	820	40	5	318	258	179	1.25
December .	820	40	5	344	238	187	1.19
1966/67:							
February .	1,000	180	22	344	291	190	1.43
July . . .	1,200	380	46	371	323	205	1.59
November .	1,200	380	46	403	298	250	1.31
March. . .	1,200	380	46	445	270	350	0.93

Sources: Support prices from reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, cost-of-living index and exchange rate monthly averages from reports of Economic Unit, U.S. Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Table 33.--Corn exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Italy	951	1,113	826	1,633	1,691	2,098	2,046	2,625
Netherlands	568	428	292	342	304	294	199	207
Belgium	252	182	141	242	151	160	124	142
West Germany	165	139	37	80	67	95	59	100
France	11	3	1	11	9	20	9	15
United Kingdom	377	245	84	113	52	80	56	101
Other Western Europe	57	57	11	52	75	160	147	442
Total Western Europe	2,381	2,167	1,392	2,472	2,359	2,906	2,639	3,637
Eastern Europe	13	0	10	0	2	42	51	42
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	3
Mainland China	0	0	33	376	0	240	62	4
Total Communist Bloc	13	0	43	376	2	282	135	49
Japan	277	378	285	51	81	18	4	30
Other Asia	2	5	0	0	0	12	0	6
Africa	4	4	5	19	0	4	negl.	21
Western Hemisphere	8	16	4	13	15	115	19	13
Total	2,686	2,570	1,730	2,931	2,447	3,338	2,802	3,752
EEC	1,947	1,865	1,297	2,308	2,222	2,666	2,436	3,089

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 34.--Corn prices in major producing nations compared with import prices in the United Kingdo
1960/61-1965/66

Year	Producer prices						United Kingdom import prices	
	Argentina 1/	United States 2/	South Africa 3/	Yugoslavia 4/	Italy 5/	Mexico 6/	Argentina 7/	United States 7/
	Cents per kilogram							
1960/61	2.8	3.9	4.8	-	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.5
1961/62	3.6	4.3	4.7	4.3	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.5
1962/63	2.6	4.3	4.3	4.8	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.9
1963/64	3.5	4.3	8/4.4	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.1
1964/65	4.2	4.5	n.a.	7.4	7.4	7.8	6.1	6.5
1965/66	3.3	4.3	n.a.	5.3	7.0	8.3	7.1	6.4

1/ Yellow and red, hard, bagged, in railway cars, at port, Buenos Aires, Government-fixed price; crop year, April to March.

2/ Average producer price; crop year, October to September.

3/ White Dents, grade 1, bagged, Government-fixed price; incomplete for 1963/64; crop year, May to April.

4/ Fair average quality, price to producers in agricultural cooperatives; crop year, August to July.

5/ Agostano, first quality, producer price; Brescia; crop year, September to August.

6/ Highland, wholesale price, Mexico City; calendar year for first year listed in stub.

7/ United Kingdom, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

8/ Without subsidy. Source: (22).

Table 35.--Barley exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
West Germany	194	166	86	144	5	102	41	5
Italy	49	76	17	10	21	310	194	90
Netherlands	19	10	0	7	2	15	3	1
Other Western Europe	9	4	0	1	2	22	32	4
Total Western Europe	271	256	103	162	30	449	270	100
Eastern Europe	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	2
Soviet Union	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland China	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Total Communist Bloc	1	22	0	0	0	43	0	2
Brazil	23	26	36	35	25	40	20	11
Other Western Hemisphere	16	11	8	5	2	10	negl.	1
Total Western Hemisphere	39	37	44	40	27	50	20	12
Other Asia	0	1	0	0	0	10	10	0
Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	negl.	0
Total	311	316	148	202	57	552	300	115
EEC	264	254	103	161	28	427	242	97

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 36.--Oat exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Netherlands	15	100	99	151	10	106	89	14
Italy	27	78	90	33	63	170	151	62
West Germany	14	112	8	56	1	92	74	19
Denmark	8	20	18	43	2	20	11	0
Switzerland	0	9	15	18	0	15	10	1
Other Western Europe	5	14	12	9	3	3	4	3
Total Western Europe	69	333	242	310	79	406	339	98
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3
Mainland China	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
Total Communist Bloc	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	3
Brazil	20	18	7	8	23	12	9	9
Other Western Hemisphere	7	16	-	26	2	11	1	-
Total Western Hemisphere	27	34	7	34	25	23	10	9
Total	96	367	249	344	104	472	349	111
EEC	56	295	199	245	77	371	318	97

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 37.--Rye exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
				1,000 tons				
Italy	2.8	73.9	3.0	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	7.2	12.9	8.9	3.7	0.0	46.2	41.1	0.5
West Germany	19.5	7.4	10.1	1.2	0.2	21.3	10.5	0.0
Belgium	3.7	3.2	4.4	2.3	0.0	5.3	7.3	0.0
Sweden	19.8	20.5	9.9	1.0	0.0	6.4	1.0	0.0
Austria	7.6	17.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0
Finland	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	18.8	1.3	0.0
Other Western Europe	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.9	20.7	3.0
Total Western Europe	60.7	138.3	40.8	9.7	2.5	111.9	92.1	3.5
Western Hemisphere	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.1
Total	64.2	138.4	40.8	9.8	2.5	112.1	96.4	4.6
EEC	33.2	97.4	26.4	7.5	2.0	73.8	58.9	0.5

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 38.--Grain sorghum exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
				1,000 tons				
United Kingdom	11	6	119	148	163	86	22	115
West Germany	41	7	37	76	74	137	22	46
Netherlands	33	5	37	71	114	96	8	75
Belgium	13	6	48	55	82	72	1	127
Denmark	14	29	30	55	39	10	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	6	4	11	29	58
Other Western Europe	7	5	0	9	-	26	10	271
Total Western Europe	120	58	271	420	476	438	93	692
Eastern Europe	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	49
Soviet Union	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Mainland China	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Total Communist Bloc	3	0	0	23	0	1	0	62
Japan	0	0	0	0	12	201	73	187
Other Asia	0	0	0	0	29	-	0	0
Western Hemisphere	-	-	-	1	1	9	1	5
Total	123	58	271	444	517	649	167	947
EEC	93	20	122	203	270	305	35	308

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 39.--Bran and middling exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
Belgium	52	68	80	133	158	143	117
Netherlands	119	80	93	139	122	132	98
West Germany	48	39	5	40	40	71	38
United Kingdom	215	119	56	137	36	111	28
Ireland	24	36	33	32	12	41	23
Other Western Europe	25	14	3	5	14	28	12
Total Western Europe	483	357	271	486	382	526	317
Japan	32	76	274	106	208	180	140
Other Asia	0	-	0	0	0	1	1
Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Hemisphere	9	3	-	0	-	1	2
Total	525	437	545	592	590	709	560
EEC	220	188	182	315	333	354	253

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 40.--Area, production, and yield per harvested hectare of principal oilseed crops, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67

Period	Seeded area						Harvested area				
	Flax-seed	Sunflower-seed	Peanuts	Cotton	Tung nuts	Total	Flax-seed	Sunflower-seed	Peanuts	Cotton	Total
	1,000 hectares										
5-yr. averages:											
1935/36-39/40	2,961	298	104	395	n.a.	3,758	2,459	246	83	311	3,099
1940/41-44/45	2,464	1,013	122	365	n.a.	3,964	2,055	824	105	334	3,318
1945/46-49/50	1,545	1,616	132	439	52	3,784	1,218	1,205	109	403	2,935
1950/51-54/55	844	1,036	162	564	49	2,655	670	793	151	529	2,143
1955/56-59/60	1,167	1,367	233	650	49	3,466	942	1,063	222	535	2,762
1960/61-64/65	1,304	1,100	304	599	50	3,357	1,149	920	291	522	2,882
Years:											
1955/56. . . .	675	1,397	205	593	49	2,919	444	1,092	196	533	2,265
1956/57. . . .	1,285	1,201	226	626	49	3,387	1,077	966	222	545	2,810
1957/58. . . .	1,447	1,648	248	732	50	4,125	1,075	1,306	240	642	3,263
1958/59. . . .	1,202	1,339	284	605	49	3,569	995	858	260	496	2,609
1959/60. . . .	1,228	1,250	200	605	49	3,332	1,117	1,093	190	461	2,861
1960/61. . . .	1,129	1,122	201	657	48	3,157	957	898	189	499	2,543
1961/62. . . .	1,307	1,351	288	607	48	3,601	1,172	1,197	280	537	3,186
1962/63. . . .	1,503	983	279	568	50	3,383	1,315	756	266	519	2,856
1963/64. . . .	1,409	873	362	585	51	3,280	1,217	733	344	520	2,814
1964/65. . . .	1,172	1,173	388	580	52	3,365	1,084	1,015	378	534	3,011
1965/66. . . .	1,294	1,181	351	540	55	3,421	1,004	1,023	333	441	2,801
1966/67. . . .	924	1,366	335	390	55	3,066	801	1,235	324	330	2,697

Continued--

Table 40.--Area, production, and yield per harvested hectare of principal oilseed crops, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67--Continued

Period	Production						Yields		
	Flax-seed	Sunflower-seed	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tung nuts	Olives for oil	Flax-seed	Sunflower-seed	Peanuts
	1,000 tons						Kilos per hectare		
5-yr. averages:									
1935/36-39/40	1,513	204	77	145	n.a.	n.a.	612	847	928
1940/41-44/45	1,406	697	119	164	7	n.a.	681	921	1,133
1945/46-49/50	802	862	104	176	43	11	649	713	954
1950/51-54/55	454	554	148	229	87	22	683	714	974
1955/56-59/60	587	665	255	220	114	36	612	621	1,157
1960/61-64/65	763	625	386	226	192	42	662	671	1,211
Years:									
1955/56. . . .	238	754	216	222	124	19	536	691	1,106
1956/57. . . .	620	625	318	201	114	56	576	647	1,436
1957/58. . . .	630	759	290	330	116	21	586	581	1,211
1958/59. . . .	620	387	241	181	79	36	623	451	928
1959/60. . . .	825	802	209	166	135	50	739	734	1,104
1960/61. . . .	562	585	266	229	82	26	587	651	1,405
1961/62. . . .	818	860	433	196	110	35	698	718	1,549
1962/63. . . .	839	462	312	257	125	41	638	611	1,172
1963/64. . . .	771	460	333	198	108	42	634	628	967
1964/65. . . .	815	757	439	267	42	53	752	746	1,161
1965/66. . . .	570	782	411	213	174	44	568	764	1,234
1966/67. . . .	577	1,120	354	170	103	54	721	902	1,093

Sources: (6), (35), (39), (59), and (60).

Table 41.--Production of principal vegetable oils, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Linseed	Sunflower-seed	Peanut	Cottonseed	Tung	Olive	Rapeseed	Castor	Total
				1,000 tons					
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40	7.1	47.6	10.4	18.1	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.7	91.6
1941-45	162.0	151.3	13.4	20.9	0.7	0.5	13.5	1.3	363.6
1946-50	180.9	198.4	26.4	19.9	4.9	1.8	6.1	1.4	439.8
1951-55	130.6	130.3	35.8	28.5	11.7	3.4	2.6	1.4	344.3
1956-60	148.0	173.0	59.0	23.0	17.9	8.0	1.8	1.8	432.5
1961-65	213.1	184.8	69.4	25.9	14.8	7.7	1.6	0.4	517.7
Years:									
1955	117.3	63.9	34.7	31.0	14.2	6.3	1.6	2.4	271.4
1956	43.9	172.0	35.7	21.6	15.5	5.2	1.4	2.7	298.0
1957	147.2	163.8	55.9	23.0	21.1	8.0	2.4	2.0	423.4
1958	177.3	184.8	102.0	26.8	20.3	7.4	1.8	2.2	522.6
1959	183.3	148.0	41.0	25.0	16.0	8.2	1.2	1.3	424.0
1960	188.2	196.4	60.2	18.7	16.7	11.0	2.1	0.9	494.2
1961	152.4	165.1	66.0	26.0	18.2	4.0	1.5	0.6	433.8
1962	235.0	202.9	95.5	24.3	15.4	7.9	1.4	0.5	582.9
1963	234.0	168.5	70.6	25.5	14.5	7.4	1.3	0.2	522.0
1964	211.1	118.0	58.7	21.8	19.9	10.3	2.1	0.5	442.4
1965	233.0	269.6	56.1	31.7	6.1	8.9	1.6	0.3	607.3
1966	135.1	284.9	65.4	25.1	15.7	8.3	0.5	0.1	535.1

Sources: (6), (31), (58), (59), (60), (65), and reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 42.--Exports of principal oilseeds and vegetable oils, Argentina, selected 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Flaxseed	Sunflower-seed	Peanuts	Cottonseed	Rapeseed	Castor-beans	Total seed
				Tons			
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	1,298,104	8,686	6,404	2,234	11,774	1,371	1,328,573
1941-45	407,227	28,998	32,995	9	6,686	52	475,967
1946-50	35,296	2,306	1,081	166	67	76	38,992
1951-55	45,559	25	2	77	0	0	45,663
1956-60	12,608	55	392	60	0	485	13,600
1961-65	23,946	32	113	0	0	1,639	25,730
Years:							
1955	0	0	0	184	0	0	184
1956	0	50	0	300	0	0	350
1957	0	224	0	0	0	0	224
1958	0	0	1,799	0	0	0	1,799
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	63,038	0	159	0	0	2,423	65,620
1961	98,955	0	0	0	0	3,005	101,960
1962	17	4	30	0	0	4,488	4,539
1963	20,692	0	0	0	0	700	21,392
1964	45	0	82	0	0	0	127
1965	20	158	452	0	0	0	630
1966 1/	0	98	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.

Period	Linseed oil	Sunflower-seed oil	Peanut oil	Cotton-seed oil	Rapeseed oil	Tung oil	Olive oil	Total oil
				1,000 tons				
5-yr. averages:								
1936-40	1	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1
1941-45	30	45	4	14	11	n.a.	n.a.	104
1946-50	137	57	3	8	3	4	n.a.	212
1951-55	160	23	1	2	0	11	n.a.	197
1956-60	150	16	29	2	-	22	5	224
1961-65	225	17	45	3	0	16	7	313
Years:								
1955	156	0	-	0	0	12	n.a.	168
1956	61	5	-	0	0	16	n.a.	82
1957	141	12	35	0	1	16	8	213
1958	162	43	55	6	-	21	3	290
1959	217	4	4	2	0	16	3	246
1960	169	14	51	4	0	19	11	268
1961	204	31	31	4	0	16	1	287
1962	264	15	98	8	0	16	9	410
1963	213	4	38	2	0	16	8	279
1964	205	-	-	-	0	19	10	234
1965	239	35	62	1	0	12	5	354
1966 1/	121	78	79	1	0	15	8	302

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (8), (40), (41), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 43.--Linseed oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Netherlands	127	101	131	182	151	125	155	74
Italy	22	16	12	14	14	12	10	9
West Germany	14	13	6	16	8	15	3	5
France	negl.	5	13	11	6	8	4	3
United Kingdom	36	15	14	20	8	8	7	3
Other Western Europe	6	5	2	7	6	8	6	1
Total Western Europe	205	154	178	250	193	176	185	95
Eastern Europe	6	6	4	7	6	3	6	2
Soviet Union	3	6	20	0	10	21	44	20
Total Communist Bloc	9	12	24	7	16	24	50	22
Other regions	4	3	2	7	4	5	4	4
Total	217	169	204	264	213	205	239	121
EEC	163	134	162	223	179	163	173	91

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 44.--Sunflowerseed oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Netherlands	0.2	8.7	19.9	11.4	2.0	0	13.8	36.7
West Germany	0	1.1	3.4	1.4	0.2	0	4.8	5.2
Other Western Europe	0	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	0	0.8	2.1
Total Western Europe	0.2	9.9	24.8	14.5	4.0	0	19.5	44.1
Peru	0	1.4	1.8	0	0	0	13.6	26.9
Chile	3.7	1.4	negl.	negl.	0.1	negl.	0	0.4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.9
Other Western Hemisphere	0.2	0.9	0.5	negl.	0.2	negl.	0.3	0.8
Total Western Hemisphere	3.9	3.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	negl.	16.0	30.9
Other regions	0	0	3.8	0	0	0	0	3.0
Total	4.0	13.6	31.0	14.9	4.4	negl.	35.5	78.0
EEC	0.2	9.9	24.7	14.3	3.6	0	19.1	42.1

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 45.--Peanut oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Netherlands	1.8	35.4	22.3	51.4	23.4	0.5	36.7	61.6
West Germany	1.6	11.2	7.4	12.8	4.0	0	15.1	13.9
Belgium	0	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0	1.4	2.0
Spain	0	0	0	29.7	7.3	0	0	0.6
Other Western Europe	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.9	0	0.5	0.4
Total Western Europe	3.7	50.0	30.8	96.8	36.4	0.5	53.6	78.6
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	7.0	0
Other regions	0	0.6	-	0.7	-	-	1.2	0.6
Total	3.7	50.6	30.8	98.4	36.4	0.5	61.9	79.2
EEC	3.5	49.7	30.5	66.1	29.1	0.5	53.1	78.0

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 46.--Cottonseed oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
Netherlands	0	1,851	742	1,355	165	251	948	1,390
West Germany	0	0	0	3,812	1,062	0	0	0
Belgium	0	321	358	200	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	1,798	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Western Europe	0	3,970	2,100	5,367	1,227	251	948	1,390
Peru	1,609	0	610	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	1,243	3	2	0	147	35
Chile	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	894	0	0	0	0
Total Western Hemisphere	2,092	0	1,853	897	2	0	147	35
Iran	0	0	0	1,299	999	0	0	0
Total	2,092	3,970	3,953	7,563	2,228	251	1,094	1,425
EEC	0	2,172	1,100	5,367	1,227	251	948	1,390
LAFTA	2,092	0	1,853	3	2	0	147	35

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 47.--Tung oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 tons							
United States	8.8	9.5	10.5	7.8	4.3	8.3	6.1	6.3
Other Western Hemisphere	negl.	negl.	0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Total Western Hemisphere	8.8	9.5	10.5	8.0	4.4	8.8	6.3	6.7
Netherlands	1.7	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.8	2.9	5.0
West Germany	0.1	1.4	1.3	3.1	3.0	2.4	0.7	1.1
Italy	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom	5.0	3.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.6
Other Western Europe	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Western Europe	7.2	9.8	5.5	8.2	10.0	8.9	4.5	7.9
Other regions	0	0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.1
Total	16.0	19.4	16.4	16.4	16.0	18.7	11.6	14.7
EEC	2.2	6.0	3.9	6.2	7.0	7.8	3.8	6.3

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 48.--Olive oil exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-66

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Tons							
Italy	1,946	10,213	0	7,699	4,709	538	112	1,440
France	0	125	0	0	99	0	0	0
Other Western Europe	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Western Europe	1,946	10,385	0	7,699	4,808	538	112	1,440
Brazil	747	461	568	1,263	2,378	9,219	4,580	6,210
United States	13	566	0	239	360	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	70	30	118	0
Uruguay	27	16	0	10	13	24	2	0
Other Western Hemisphere	1	0	1	0	5	19	2	1
Total Western Hemisphere	788	1,043	569	1,512	2,826	9,292	4,702	6,211
Other regions	58	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,792	11,435	569	9,211	7,634	9,830	4,814	7,651
EEC	1,946	10,385	0	7,699	4,808	538	112	1,440
LAFTA	775	477	569	1,273	2,466	9,292	4,702	6,211

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 49.--Production and exports of oilseed cakes and meals, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Linseed	Sunflowerseed	Peanut	Cottonseed	Rapeseed	Total
	Production					
	1,000 tons					
5-yr. averages:						
1936-40. . . .	14.8	69.8	17.6	60.3	15.1	177.5
1941-45. . . .	346.9	148.3	21.5	45.4	25.6	587.6
1946-50. . . .	391.1	254.0	51.3	58.2	9.6	784.2
1951-55. . . .	253.6	177.8	54.3	81.5	5.7	573.0
1956-60. . . .	292.4	231.6	88.2	76.0	3.7	691.8
1961-65. . . .	429.6	240.5	135.0	76.3	3.3	886.8
Years:						
1955	200.3	86.7	48.7	79.8	4.0	419.5
1956	81.3	231.7	55.3	71.4	3.4	443.1
1957	303.3	226.0	81.4	77.9	4.8	693.4
1958	377.9	264.0	152.9	90.2	3.5	888.5
1959	323.0	203.5	62.5	82.4	2.5	674.0
1960	376.3	232.9	88.8	58.0	4.3	760.3
1961	309.4	227.8	104.0	77.2	2.9	721.2
1962	425.7	237.2	154.9	71.5	2.7	892.3
1963	485.4	228.3	134.5	72.9	3.4	930.6
1964	444.9	168.6	126.2	68.8	4.4	813.0
1965	483.1	340.7	157.1	(95.0)	3.3	1,077.2
1966	290.5	355.5	171.0	(75.0)	1.3	893.3
	Exports					
	1,000 tons					
5-yr. averages:						
1936-40. . . .	12.8	47.3	18.8	46.3	16.0	141.9
1941-45. . . .	36.6	74.7	14.0	46.5	2.3	174.1
1946-50. . . .	365.6	251.4	38.5	51.3	11.4	718.3
1951-55. . . .	230.6	159.5	43.4	55.2	2.3	491.0
1956-60. . . .	321.8	231.5	88.0	67.7	3.0	712.0
1961-65. . . .	494.8	235.7	127.1	75.9	3.0	936.6
Years:						
1955	77.5	17.5	32.3	14.7	0.9	142.9
1956	146.6	195.1	54.9	67.5	3.9	468.0
1957	231.4	275.7	77.3	51.9	0.3	636.7
1958	503.0	249.6	168.1	91.5	5.7	1,018.0
1959	333.0	219.3	44.3	62.1	2.4	661.2
1960	395.2	217.9	95.3	65.3	2.7	776.4
1961	383.9	248.6	107.5	63.6	3.3	806.9
1962	512.0	255.4	159.8	88.0	1.8	1,017.0
1963	490.4	217.3	114.8	60.9	2.9	936.4
1964	482.6	181.3	121.7	78.6	3.7	886.4
1965	555.3	275.8	131.7	88.3	3.2	1,054.3
1966	314.1	371.7	180.7	74.2	1.2	941.9

Sources: (6), (35), (44), (59), and (60).

Table 50.--Oilseed cake and meal exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
Netherlands	228	256	298	418	79	315	437
West Germany	139	125	159	167	31	152	201
France	40	47	56	97	15	101	88
Belgium	22	56	60	84	20	87	94
Italy	23	43	27	28	negl.	30	30
United Kingdom	118	162	105	136	48	59	65
Denmark	20	26	36	24	10	56	45
Ireland	16	19	27	29	6	16	20
Other Western Europe	28	24	20	27	9	39	54
Total Western Europe	634	758	788	1,010	218	854	1,035
Eastern Europe	23	8	9	4	15	9	16
Western Hemisphere	4	9	4	3	3	5	2
Asia	0	0	6	0	17	0	1
Africa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	661	776	807	1,017	253	868	1,054
EEC	452	527	600	794	145	685	850

Sources: (6), (61), and (62).

Table 51.--Principal fresh and dried fruit production, Argentina, 5-year averages 1940/41-1964/65 and annual 1936/37 and 1955/56-1966/67

Period	Fresh fruit						
	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Plums	Quinces	Apricots	Cherries
	1,000 tons						
5-yr. averages:							
1940/41-44/45	122.4	105.0	106.4	22.7	16.1	9.2	4.0
1945/46-49/50	154.3	143.4	99.2	28.8	16.1	9.8	2.2
1950/51-54/55	275.9	102.7	96.0	32.3	14.2	8.1	1.9
1955/56-59/60	371.3	124.6	102.4	39.9	14.2	11.5	2.6
1960/61-64/65	440.2	190.2	96.0	42.4	17.6	14.1	2.3
Years:							
1936/37. . .	44.9	63.1	39.7	13.1	15.1	6.4	3.6
1955/56. . .	256.5	150.7	95.4	42.8	19.2	14.4	3.6
1956/57. . .	422.5	76.5	101.0	42.1	7.4	3.3	1.5
1957/58. . .	283.0	161.0	110.3	46.7	17.9	15.2	3.5
1958/59. . .	463.6	110.2	92.4	31.5	17.4	14.3	2.8
1959/60. . .	431.0	124.6	112.8	35.5	9.0	10.5	1.6
1960/61. . .	414.7	186.0	76.0	41.7	17.7	16.0	2.6
1961/62. . .	397.0	183.0	114.0	44.5	17.4	15.4	2.3
1962/63. . .	474.0	186.0	98.0	39.0	15.0	13.4	2.4
1963/64. . .	371.0	158.0	105.2	43.0	18.0	13.4	1.9
1964/65. . .	544.1	238.0	86.6	43.7	19.8	12.1	2.2
1965/66. . .	414.0	113.0	82.0	41.2	15.0	12.7	1.8
1966/67. . .	515.5	202.5	118.6	62.8	19.6	17.5	1.8

Period	Fresh fruit					Dried fruit	
	Grapes	Oranges	Tangerines	Lemons	Grapefruit	Prunes	Raisins and currants
	1,000 tons						
5-yr. averages:							
1940/41-44/45	1,341	323.4	115.2	38.8	4.7	1.6	4.2
1945/46-49/50	1,512	248.8	93.6	46.1	5.2	3.0	5.3
1950/51-54/55	1,816	301.7	90.7	62.0	10.1	4.6	6.0
1955/56-59/60	1,776	463.2	136.2	89.2	25.7	6.3	5.5
1960/61-64/65	2,266	496.7	169.0	79.4	54.0	6.6	4.0
Years:							
1936/37. . .	1,344	112.4	27.1	5.9	2.5	0.9	2.6
1955/56. . .	1,832	382.2	105.3	80.8	16.7	6.0	10.4
1956/57. . .	1,269	479.0	131.0	88.5	20.7	5.6	3.7
1957/58. . .	1,670	480.5	148.3	87.9	28.3	8.0	2.7
1958/59. . .	2,100	490.5	168.2	101.4	30.8	6.0	5.4
1959/60. . .	2,008	484.0	128.0	87.6	32.0	6.0	5.4
1960/61. . .	2,047	521.0	196.0	86.6	40.2	6.6	5.4
1961/62. . .	2,247	518.0	166.0	82.0	47.3	7.0	3.2
1962/63. . .	2,376	496.5	195.0	79.3	49.5	6.3	3.6
1963/64. . .	2,370	528.0	187.2	79.0	60.5	7.9	4.0
1964/65. . .	2,290	420.0	101.0	70.0	72.3	5.0	3.6
1965/66. . .	2,625	614.0	175.0	89.0	84.0	7.5	2.9
1966/67. . .	2,970	578.0	110.0	76.9	80.0	9.8	6.5

Sources: (40), (44), (59), and (60).

Table 52.--Value of fruit exports, fresh, dried and canned, Argentina, 1959-65

Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				1,000 dollars			
Fresh:							
Apples	12,761	17,751	15,990	20,566	32,638	19,146	29,475
Pears	3,095	5,608	2,584	5,237	6,010	5,890	5,449
Grapes	906	948	1,190	1,195	1,235	1,584	1,667
Plums	233	294	345	487	390	684	333
Oranges	218	64	182	204	513	348	47
Cherries	78	158	42	136	124	83	95
Melons	18	33	53	48	69	105	28
Peaches	29	17	21	18	9	22	11
Grapefruit	22	5	0	5	45	42	0
Lemons	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Apricots	1	negl.	1	0	0	negl.	0
Tangerines	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Quinces	0	0	0	3	negl.	0	0
Total	17,361	24,878	20,408	27,899	41,217	27,904	37,105
Dried:							
Prunes	888	1,257	1,164	1,296	1,253	1,727	1,019
Raisins	315	690	580	601	771	826	674
Pears	140	201	153	246	268	74	107
Apricots	64	19	87	75	34	121	43
Apples	2	3	1	12	157	35	351
Peaches	1	3	2	2	5	18	14
Other	5	2	1	negl.	negl.	2	3
Total	1,415	2,175	1,988	2,232	2,488	2,803	2,211
Canned:							
Peaches	1,390	332	1,098	39	1,985	1,661	869
Pears	450	127	140	743	845	901	810
Apricots	514	110	47	131	136	152	129
Apples	5	1	5	1	24	13	43
Plums	negl.	3	79	35	16	16	1
Cherries	8	2	2	negl.	12	6	17
Pineapples	1	negl.	1	negl.	negl.	negl.	negl.
Fruit cocktail	negl.	0	negl.	1	18	1	76
Other	10	9	19	negl.	27	25	63
Total	2,378	584	1,391	950	3,063	2,775	2,008
Total, all fruits	21,154	27,637	23,787	31,081	46,768	33,482	41,324

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 53.--Principal fruit exports, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Fresh					Dried		Canned	
	Apples	Pears	Plums	Oranges	Grapes	Prunes	Raisins	Peaches	Pears
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40. . . .	6.1	16.2	0.3	negl.	8.3	n.a.	0.5	n.a.	n.a.
1941-45. . . .	9.1	10.6	0.3	0.1	3.5	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
1946-50. . . .	20.9	17.6	1.1	negl.	5.0	0.8	1.1	n.a.	n.a.
1951-55. . . .	60.5	22.0	1.6	negl.	5.9	1.6	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
1956-60. . . .	111.9	36.9	1.6	4.1	4.9	3.5	1.1	4.9	1.9
1961-65. . . .	191.9	37.9	1.4	2.3	5.6	4.1	1.5	4.6	2.5
Years:									
1955	65.9	18.1	1.7	0	5.8	2.3	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
1956	62.0	28.5	1.4	3.7	4.7	2.6	1.6	n.a.	n.a.
1957	111.7	34.7	1.7	6.0	4.8	2.9	0.7	1.2	3.5
1958	70.4	42.5	2.0	7.7	6.8	5.2	0.7	10.0	1.6
1959	165.3	31.0	1.3	2.7	4.6	2.6	0.6	6.8	2.0
1960	150.3	47.9	1.5	0.6	3.8	4.1	2.0	1.6	0.6
1961	148.6	20.1	1.3	2.3	5.0	3.0	1.3	4.7	0.5
1962	179.2	40.7	1.6	2.2	4.5	4.0	1.3	0.1	2.9
1963	244.6	41.3	1.2	4.3	5.6	3.9	1.7	7.6	3.1
1964	134.5	42.9	1.9	2.2	6.2	5.9	1.8	7.0	2.9
1965	252.7	44.5	1.2	0.5	6.8	3.6	1.3	3.8	3.0
1966 1/. . . .	191.0	33.5	n.a.	0.2	5.5	2.1	0.9	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (41), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 54.--Number of principal fruit trees, Argentina, 1937, 1947, and 1960

Kind of tree	1937	1947	1960
		1,000 trees	
Pome fruits:			
Apple	4,082	5,187	5,671
Pear	3,130	2,850	2,118
Quince	2,006	2,146	1,143
Total pome	9,218	10,183	8,932
Stone fruits:			
Peach	8,510	9,167	9,001
Plum	1,157	2,030	2,655
Apricot	421	713	454
Sweet cherry	321	281	115
Sour cherry	35	159	120
Total stone	10,444	12,350	12,345
Citrus fruits:			
Orange	3,879	4,973	9,743
Tangerine	1,871	3,013	4,655
Lemon	274	2,060	1,079
Grapefruit	71	123	568
Total citrus	6,095	10,169	16,045
Total fruit trees	25,757	32,702	37,322

Sources: (34), (38), and (64).

Table 55.--Apple exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
Brazil	63	40	44	52	62	41	57
Venezuela	7	5	5	3	4	2	5
Other Western Hemisphere	7	4	3	3	3	2	4
Total Western Hemisphere	77	49	52	58	69	45	66
Netherlands	18	14	23	32	53	25	60
West Germany	12	9	10	21	38	18	46
France	2	30	11	20	17	7	31
Sweden	21	15	19	16	22	14	20
Finland	11	12	11	14	16	12	13
Norway	9	11	9	11	13	9	10
United Kingdom	11	7	10	2	8	1	3
Ireland	1	2	2	3	4	3	3
Other Western Europe	2	1	1	2	5	negl.	1
Total Western Europe	87	101	96	121	176	89	187
Total	165	150	149	179	245	134	253
EEC	34	54	45	73	112	50	138

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 56.--Fruit exports to the United States, Argentina, 5-year averages 1946-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	Fresh							
	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Melons	Plums	Cherries	Peaches	Oranges
	Tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1946-50	125	4,047	922	16	32	n.a.	8	8
1951-55	37	3,700	77	21	5	n.a.	0	7
1956-60	2,361	6,197	222	130	38	18	1	0
1961-65	630	4,014	117	143	45	23	2	0
Years:								
1955	44	2,610	119	39	0	n.a.	0	0
1956	291	7,940	539	128	94	n.a.	3	0
1957	6,764	5,389	277	277	26	25	0	0
1958	370	6,223	76	104	38	12	0	0
1959	3,018	5,214	145	37	34	26	0	0
1960	1,362	6,219	74	102	0	8	0	0
1961	561	2,474	113	94	0	0	0	0
1962	1,167	5,635	144	216	1	64	0	0
1963	781	4,684	10	174	20	40	0	0
1964	160	5,201	300	200	169	11	2	0
1965	482	2,077	116	29	33	0	6	0

Period	Fresh		Dried				Canned	
	Grapefruit	Tangerines	Apples	Apricots	Pears	Prunes	Peaches	Pears
	Tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1946-50	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1951-55	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956-60	0	0	0	3	negl.	45	0	0
1961-65	0	0	87	negl.	3	1	4	24
Years:								
1955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1956	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	2	223	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	6	0	7	0	0	0
1964	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
1965	0	0	398	0	9	5	21	122

Sources: (43), (61), and (62).

Table 57.--Pear exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
Brazil	9.8	11.4	7.5	12.6	10.1	10.1	6.6
United States	5.2	6.2	2.5	5.6	4.7	5.2	2.1
Venezuela	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9
Other Western Hemisphere	0.1	0.2	negl.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Western Hemisphere	18.7	20.5	12.0	20.6	16.7	17.5	10.8
West Germany	3.7	8.0	1.5	6.2	8.7	8.2	9.2
Netherlands	1.5	4.1	1.1	4.6	5.8	6.6	9.3
France	0.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	7.9
Sweden	4.1	6.7	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	3.7
United Kingdom	0.9	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
Other Western Europe	2.0	3.1	0.4	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.9
Total Western Europe	12.3	27.2	8.0	20.0	24.6	25.3	33.7
Other regions	0	0.1	negl.	negl.	0	negl.	0
Total pear exports	31.0	47.9	20.1	40.7	41.3	42.9	44.5
EEC	5.6	13.5	3.4	13.4	17.3	17.8	27.0

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 58.--Production and exports of principal vegetables, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and 1936-65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67 and 1955-65

Period	Production								
	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	Tomatoes	Onions	Garlic	Dry beans	Dry peas	Lentils	Chickpeas
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1935/36-39/40. .	722	1/142	2/15	2/7	2/0.2	2/18.8	2/5.6	1/3.3	10.4
1940/41-44/45. .	1,191	241	147	98	12.9	27.5	9.2	12.5	5.9
1945/46-49/50. .	1,048	367	180	106	24.7	36.5	18.0	23.0	4.7
1950/51-54/55. .	1,405	305	293	140	22.8	22.9	23.6	26.4	5.9
1955/56-59/60. .	1,498	318	297	170	26.5	24.0	13.9	7.1	7.5
1960/61-64/65. .	1,738	360	322	197	35.0	31.5	25.4	11.2	5.3
Years:									
1955/56.	1,548	303	272	155	24.3	24.6	20.1	12.9	5.1
1956/57.	1,311	375	293	182	23.4	20.4	8.2	5.8	5.0
1957/58.	1,374	316	300	178	27.3	23.2	13.4	8.4	4.5
1958/59.	1,398	241	270	178	28.3	24.2	13.7	4.1	10.8
1959/60.	1,859	356	352	156	29.0	27.4	13.9	4.4	12.1
1960/61.	2,072	388	362	194	35.5	33.0	19.9	4.6	5.6
1961/62.	1,184	365	294	182	31.8	24.3	28.0	11.1	4.4
1962/63.	1,453	366	300	194	30.2	32.6	27.4	12.0	4.9
1963/64.	1,492	342	262	207	33.7	29.2	16.8	11.9	5.6
1964/65.	2,489	340	392	207	43.8	38.3	35.0	16.5	6.0
1965/66.	1,484	362	304	209	41.4	29.8	33.0	15.6	3.8
1966/67.	1,797	447	334	197	42.4	27.3	20.1	12.9	3.5

Continued--

Table 58.--Production and exports of principal vegetables, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and 1936-65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67 and 1955-65--Continued

Period	Exports								
	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	Tomatoes	Onions	Garlic	Dry beans	Dry peas	Lentils	Chickpeas
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40	11.2		0.3	9.5	3/	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
1941-45	29.0		2.2	8.1	3/	13.0	1.0	5.8	0.8
1946-50	6.3		0.6	2.5	2.6	13.7	0.1	10.2	0.5
1951-55	19.0		0.5	1.8	3.0	0.6	2.9	11.6	-
1956-60	49.9		0.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.9	1.6	0.1
1961-65	10.5		0.6	3.5	6.6	7.3	3.2	4.8	0.6
Years:									
1955	5.4		0.2	0.9	3.9	0.4	10.2	5.8	0.1
1956	76.7		0.4	1.0	2.8	1.6	7.7	5.5	0.2
1957	13.4		1.1	7.3	4.1	3.5	1.0	1.3	0.1
1958	7.0		0.7	5.4	4.3	5.2	0.6	1.3	-
1959	34.2		-	4.6	4.0	3.6	0.3	0	-
1960	118.3		-	0.9	4.1	5.4	0.1	-	0.2
1961	29.9		0.2	2.7	6.9	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.3
1962	4.2		0.5	5.6	6.3	7.0	5.9	6.3	0.9
1963	4.9		0.2	2.4	5.2	9.0	4.0	4.1	0.1
1964	4.4		1.2	6.4	7.5	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.2
1965	9.3		0.7	0.2	7.3	15.7	3.0	11.4	1.3

1/ Less than 5 years.
2/ 1936/37 from 1937 census.
3/ Included with onions.

Sources: (6), (35), (36), (37), (41), (43), (44), (59), (60), (61), and (62).

Table 59.--Value of vegetable exports, dry or fresh, canned, and seed, Argentina, 1959-65

Commodity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 dollars						
Dry or fresh:							
Beans, dry	556	785	273	934	1,739	486	2,496
Peas, dry	19	13	176	632	507	298	247
Lentils	0	11	180	1,307	930	335	1,787
Chickpeas	1	32	52	140	23	51	216
Horsebeans	0	1	2	3	1	0	7
Lupines	0	0	-	8	-	1	1
Garlic	1,472	1,387	1,548	2,587	3,299	3,277	1,705
Onions	175	78	183	395	182	337	15
Potatoes, food	1,151	3,308	501	220	167	302	323
Potatoes, seed	696	234	56	95	265	134	74
Others	1	0	1	2	1	2	2
Total	4,071	5,849	2,972	6,323	7,114	5,223	6,973
Canned:							
Tomatoes	20	15	51	106	82	248	160
Asparagus	negl.	1	negl.	30	63	27	45
Peas	4	3	6	2	4	5	1
Peppers	negl.	negl.	1	negl.	76	negl.	negl.
Others	3	2	2	9	11	3	1
Total	27	21	60	147	236	283	207
Seed:							
Beans	6	2	4	1	1	2	0
Peas	13	5	4	3	11	3	1
Others	6	30	5	5	3	6	5
Total	25	37	13	9	15	11	6
Total, all vegetables	4,123	5,907	3,045	6,479	7,365	5,517	7,186

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 60.--Production and exports of miscellaneous crops, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and 1936-65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67 and 1955-66

Period	Cotton 1/	Sugar-cane	Sugar	Tobacco	Mandioca	Yerba mate	Tea	Broom-straw	Hops
	Production								
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1935/36-39/40. .	63	5,158	471	14.3	560	78	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1940/41-44/45. .	86	5,410	417	18.3	305	81	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 6
1945/46-49/50. .	93	7,424	594	25.4	456	110	0.4	n.a.	2/ 10
1950/51-54/55. .	120	9,165	657	35.4	308	119	1.5	3.1	32
1955/56-59/60. .	117	10,831	855	35.8	266	106	35.0	18.6	118
1960/61-64/65. .	120	11,263	846	50.3	240	113	44.0	21.2	138
Years:									
1955/56.	122	9,874	736	40.7	248	92	8.3	9.7	67
1956/57.	105	9,810	664	44.7	287	110	49.0	18.6	86
1957/58.	171	12,860	970	24.8	258	113	23.6	28.1	125
1958/59.	100	11,522	1,017	27.7	260	107	46.1	20.3	141
1959/60.	89	10,089	891	41.3	277	110	28.0	16.1	173
1960/61.	124	9,650	782	48.0	225	124	25.9	20.3	150
1961/62.	108	9,778	645	47.2	243	141	26.6	20.2	188
1962/63.	133	11,950	735	55.0	231	122	49.8	19.0	131
1963/64.	99	11,827	990	48.6	240	130	56.1	20.4	108
1964/65.	138	13,112	1,211	52.5	260	118	61.5	26.1	114
1965/66.	116	11,960	963	44.7	240	6	83.6	35.0	129
1966/67 3/ . . .	90	8,660	750	59.0	303	120	65.0	29.7	191
	Exports								
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-1940. . . .	27.9	0	16.7	-	0	0.1	-	3.1	0
1941-1945. . . .	12.1	0	11.7	0.8	0	0.3	n.a.	5.3	0
1946-1950. . . .	16.6	0	0.9	1.9	0	0.5	n.a.	5.2	0
1951-1955. . . .	30.2	0	16.7	0.4	0	1.7	n.a.	2.1	0
1956-1960. . . .	6.5	0	36.2	1.8	0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0
1961-1965. . . .	28.1	0	125.1	10.2	0	1.0	8.0	3.4	0
Years:									
1955	2.6	0	82.7	0.4	0	0.3	n.a.	1.1	0
1956	0.5	0	-	0.6	0	0.4	n.a.	0.7	0
1957	10.5	0	87.9	3.4	0	0.4	n.a.	0.2	0
1958	2.5	0	0	1.7	0	0.3	n.a.	0.6	0
1959	9.5	0	-	0.9	0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0
1960	9.6	0	92.9	2.3	0	0.7	3.0	1.2	0
1961	29.8	0	181.2	3.2	0	0.4	5.4	1.3	0
1962	55.9	0	30.6	9.6	0	0.9	6.4	5.2	0
1963	43.3	0	311.6	16.3	0	0.8	7.6	3.1	0
1964	7.2	0	41.1	10.8	0	1.2	8.5	1.7	0
1965	4.1	0	60.5	11.0	0	1.7	12.3	5.5	0
1966 3/.	12.5	0	n.a.	8.8	0	n.a.	13.3	8.0	0

1/ Exports include linters which averaged 11 percent of total for 1960-64.
2/ Less than 5 years.
3/ Preliminary.

Sources: (6), (35), (36), (37), (40), (44), (59), and (60).

Table 61.--Tobacco production by types, Argentina, 1959/60-1966/67

Types	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	Tons							
Native:								
Correntino	16,628	17,600	14,700	26,000	19,490	18,490	8,300	22,000
Misionero	6,100	7,500	9,750	13,000	10,880	12,600	10,800	12,000
Salteno	5,600	4,900	5,150	4,400	6,200	6,107	6,700	6,000
Negro prensado	405	300	350	350	184	300	180	100
Others	133	170	350	50	46	190	140	100
All native	28,866	30,470	30,300	43,800	36,800	37,697	26,120	40,200
Foreign:								
Virginia	8,920	13,400	11,654	6,900	8,670	11,043	14,100	15,000
Burley	314	480	920	1,100	1,100	1,079	2,390	2,000
Bahia	2,174	2,700	2,510	1,350	1,010	1,545	1,100	2,000
Oriental	202	400	606	500	550	443	600	600
Kentucky	850	350	600	700	200	440	260	100
Maryland	65	200	460	530	90	150	80	50
Havana	140	200	150	120	90	103	70	50
Others	269	200	0	0	90	0	0	0
All foreign	12,934	17,930	16,900	11,200	11,800	14,803	18,600	19,800
All types	41,800	48,400	47,200	55,000	48,600	52,500	44,720	60,000

Source: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 62.--Livestock numbers, by species, Argentina, at mid-year 1930, 1937, and 1947-66

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Horses	Type of data
	1,000 head				
1930. .	32,212	44,413	3,769	9,858	Census
1937. .	33,207	43,883	3,966	8,319	Census
1947. .	41,048	51,172	2,931	7,238	Census
1948. .	43,000	45,771	2,500	n.a.	Estimates made by U.S. Agricultural Attache
1949. .	42,000	45,000	3,000	n.a.	
1950. .	39,000	47,000	2,600	n.a.	
1951. .	38,000	50,500	2,800	n.a.	
1952. .	41,175	50,594	3,622	6,463	Estimates made by Ministry of Agriculture
1953. .	41,182	48,116	3,041	6,853	
1954. .	43,596	46,772	3,512	6,526	Survey by Ministry of Agriculture
1955. .	43,798	43,785	3,761	6,199	Estimate by Ministry of Agriculture
1956. .	46,940	45,166	4,011	5,872	Survey by Ministry of Agriculture
1957. .	43,980	45,931	3,489	5,548	
1958. .	41,327	47,886	3,163	n.a.	
1959. .	41,167	49,050	3,498	4,693	
1960. .	43,509	48,425	3,881	4,846	Census
1961. .	43,165	50,150	3,387	4,184	Survey by Secretariat of Agriculture
1962. .	43,225	47,705	3,115	3,950	
1963. .	41,227	48,228	3,340	3,700	
1964. .	42,300	47,500	3,400	n.a.	Estimates made by U.S. Agricultural Attache
1965. .	45,000	49,000	3,700	n.a.	
1966. .	47,000	48,500	4,000	n.a.	

Sources: (30) and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 63.--Cattle slaughter and beef production and utilization, Argentina, 5-year averages 1931-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Cattle slaughter			Beef production and utilization		
	Registered	Farm	Total	Consumption	Export	Total
	1,000 head			1,000 tons		
5-yr. averages:						
1931-35	5,766	560	6,326	925	518	1,443
1936-40	7,080	692	7,772	1,069	630	1,699
1941-45	6,782	593	7,375	1,036	615	1,651
1946-50	8,569	612	9,181	1,451	491	1,942
1951-55	8,204	556	8,759	1,597	281	1,879
1956-60	10,361	426	10,787	1,715	547	2,263
1961-65	10,377	372	10,749	1,686	562	2,247
Years:						
1955	9,460	544	10,004	1,732	415	2,147
1956	11,182	483	11,664	1,873	602	2,476
1957	11,537	425	11,962	1,874	586	2,459
1958	11,878	400	12,278	1,894	647	2,541
1959	8,748	400	9,148	1,427	517	1,944
1960	8,459	424	8,884	1,508	385	1,893
1961	9,812	400	10,212	1,749	396	2,145
1962	11,390	400	11,790	1,834	545	2,379
1963	12,576	350	12,926	1,874	732	2,605
1964	9,008	360	9,368	1,435	585	2,019
1965	8,759	75	134	493	502	1,995
1966 1/	10,830	75	11,205	1,801	586	2,387

1/ Preliminary

Sources: (30) and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 64.--Proportion of registered cattle slaughter per class, Argentina, 5-year averages 1946-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	Steers and yearlings			Cows and heifers			Calves	Bulls and oxen
	Steers	Yearlings	Total	Cows	Heifers	Total		
	Percent							
5-yr. averages:								
1946-50.	37.4	12.7	50.1	25.0	12.3	37.3	11.2	1.5
1951-55.	44.7	12.3	57.0	23.4	11.2	34.6	6.8	1.6
1956-60.	41.9	10.4	52.4	23.0	16.5	39.5	6.2	1.9
1961-65.	41.9	10.8	52.7	23.5	13.4	36.9	8.0	2.4
Years:								
1955	44.0	11.8	55.8	22.7	13.6	36.3	6.2	1.7
1956	41.3	10.9	52.2	23.4	16.9	40.3	5.5	2.0
1957	39.0	8.9	47.9	23.7	20.0	43.7	6.7	1.7
1958	39.4	9.9	49.3	23.9	17.9	41.8	6.7	2.2
1959	45.3	10.5	55.8	22.9	13.9	36.8	5.5	1.9
1960	44.7	11.9	56.6	21.0	13.8	34.8	6.7	1.9
1961	36.9	14.8	51.7	23.1	15.0	38.1	8.1	2.1
1962	33.6	13.5	47.1	24.2	16.1	40.3	10.4	2.2
1963	37.5	9.4	46.9	25.4	15.1	40.5	10.4	2.2
1964	49.6	7.3	56.9	23.7	11.1	34.8	5.6	2.7
1965	51.9	9.2	61.1	21.3	9.5	30.8	5.5	2.6

Sources: (30) and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 65.--Average carcass weights of slaughtered cattle, by class of animal type of beef, central packing plants, Argentina, 5-year averages 1946-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	Classes						Types			
	Steers	Yearlings	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Bulls and oxen	Chilled	Frozen	Fresh	Average
	Kilogram per head									
5-yr. averages:										
1946-50	298	174	231	163	95	349	326	277	199	244
1951-55	273	177	212	160	102	320	295	264	216	225
1956-60	262	190	197	166	101	299	268	248	213	231
1961-65	259	190	189	166	112	285	263	255	209	233
Years:										
1955	271	180	210	161	102	299	284	262	217	224
1956	266	193	208	169	99	301	275	252	220	230
1957	255	183	199	164	104	304	262	239	203	221
1958	258	185	190	165	103	294	265	241	208	227
1959	266	193	187	167	99	296	273	254	214	236
1960	263	195	202	167	102	299	265	253	218	240
1961	252	189	196	165	107	290	255	251	204	223
1962	255	186	179	161	105	279	258	250	193	220
1963	256	188	181	164	108	287	260	248	197	225
1964	264	192	195	166	114	279	270	261	227	248
1965	267	197	194	176	126	289	272	263	226	249

Source: (30).

Table 66.--Red meat consumption per capita and corresponding livestock prices in Buenos Aires markets, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Consumption per capita				Livestock prices		
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Red meat	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
	Kilograms				Pesos/kilo	Pesos/head	Pesos/kilo
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	77.9	9.5	8.0	95.4	0.23	9.07	0.38
1941-45	69.6	9.2	13.5	92.3	0.35	12.07	0.40
1946-50	88.6	8.1	7.8	104.5	0.55	19.30	1.16
1951-55	87.8	6.8	7.1	101.7	1.74	63.49	3.07
1956-60	86.2	6.2	8.0	100.4	7.61	235.45	10.10
1961-65	77.5	5.6	7.6	90.7	28.83	871.94	41.29
Years:							
1955	91.6	6.3	7.6	105.5	2.00	74.95	3.56
1956	97.3	6.3	8.3	111.9	2.28	112.09	4.27
1957	95.5	5.6	8.7	109.8	2.52	127.33	5.63
1958	94.8	6.7	7.8	109.3	4.04	144.45	7.99
1959	70.2	6.4	7.0	83.6	14.06	378.77	16.40
1960	73.0	6.0	8.3	87.3	15.15	414.61	16.23
1961	83.3	6.0	8.5	97.8	13.78	362.10	19.72
1962	85.9	5.8	7.2	98.9	16.08	455.11	31.82
1963	86.4	5.3	6.7	98.4	23.25	916.38	42.95
1964	65.2	5.2	6.5	76.9	40.51	1,314.86	51.92
1965	66.8	5.6	9.2	81.6	50.52	1,311.27	60.06
1966 1/	79.4	5.5	8.9	93.8	49.94	1,238.00	55.07

1/ Preliminary.

Source: (30).

Table 67.--Exports of principal meat products, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Chilled beef	Frozen beef	Canned beef	Salt beef	Variety meats	Total mutton	Total pork	Meat Extract 1/
	1,000 tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1936-40. . . .	337	86.9	2/75.4	4.1	30.4	53.6	14.9	2.8
1941-45. . . .	253	51.0	2/93.6	1.4	28.0	93.0	84.6	3.8
1946-50. . . .	181	86.2	69.0	0.7	22.4	94.8	24.6	3.6
1951-55. . . .	89	33.8	73.0	3.8	21.9	51.4	12.1	3.1
1956-60. . . .	253	89.3	77.8	20.2	34.0	43.3	23.1	3.4
1961-65. . . .	230	163.2	55.7	0.2	36.5	31.6	5.1	4.8
Years:								
1955	174	17.4	85.0	2.6	28.4	71.4	4.8	4.0
1956	258	110.0	74.2	3.9	39.2	57.6	25.0	4.7
1957	269	85.0	106.2	10.6	39.0	48.9	30.5	4.0
1958	269	96.9	98.9	62.2	38.2	40.2	24.5	3.8
1959	244	99.2	60.0	24.0	29.1	31.4	20.7	2.2
1960	224	55.5	49.8	0.1	24.4	38.5	15.0	2.4
1961	180	89.6	62.6	0.1	27.8	34.1	6.0	4.2
1962	235	151.9	55.5	0.1	32.5	39.3	3.8	5.0
1963	330	199.0	76.9	0.3	53.1	39.1	9.0	7.4
1964	219	205.1	47.6	0.2	36.0	17.7	4.3	4.5
1965	185	170.3	36.0	0.1	33.3	27.7	2.2	2.8
1966 3/. . . .	158	206.3	47.0	0.1	41.0	47.0	11.0	5.3

1/ Includes soup concentrates.
2/ Estimates by National Meat Board from 1936 to 1943, since canned beef was not reported separately in official trade statistics until 1944.
3/ Preliminary.

Sources: (41), (42), (43), (61), (62), and reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 68.--Chilled beef exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				1,000 tons			
United Kingdom	218.0	189.7	150.2	186.0	208.7	131.4	100.2
Italy	10.2	13.2	7.4	12.2	28.4	45.1	26.0
West Germany	5.5	6.8	5.1	7.0	4.4	8.1	12.3
Belgium	0.2	0.8	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	2.2
Netherlands	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.0	3.7	1.3
France	-	0.1	0.1	-	2.3	6.5	4.9
Spain	0.9	0	-	11.0	37.9	0.5	18.5
Other Western Europe	2.7	4.4	3.1	2.1	6.3	6.6	2.7
Total Western Europe	237.8	215.4	168.8	222.5	295.8	206.7	168.1
Eastern Europe	1.1	0	0.8	0.8	15.9	1.5	0.3
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
Total Communist Bloc	1.1	0	0.8	0.8	15.9	1.5	0.9
Western Hemisphere	5.4	7.9	9.0	11.0	16.8	7.9	11.1
Other regions	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	5.1
Total	244.4	223.9	179.8	235.2	329.8	218.9	185.2
EEC	16.2	21.3	15.5	23.4	42.9	68.2	46.6

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 69.--Frozen beef exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 tons						
Italy	20.3	19.8	27.7	45.1	57.4	60.4	36.0
West Germany	32.2	2.4	12.4	19.4	23.7	41.0	26.8
Netherlands	11.5	6.9	12.3	14.5	14.0	17.1	18.0
Belgium	2.6	3.2	8.8	10.8	14.5	10.9	6.0
France	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.6	11.2	5.9
Greece	8.4	7.0	10.2	15.7	26.3	4.8	3.5
Spain	5.1	1.3	0	14.4	8.6	0.9	30.6
United Kingdom	2.8	4.2	4.2	10.3	19.9	8.6	8.6
Other Western Europe	6.1	7.1	5.9	9.3	7.2	15.9	6.0
Total Western Europe	89.8	52.4	81.6	139.6	175.2	170.8	141.3
Eastern Europe	4.6	0	3.4	7.5	14.2	13.1	3.7
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0.4	1.0	4.9	5.7
Total Communist Bloc	4.6	0	3.4	7.9	15.2	18.0	9.5
United States	2.4	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.9	3.1	6.3
Other Western Hemisphere	4.6	1.3	1.5	3.0	4.3	6.0	3.1
Total Western Hemisphere	7.0	3.6	5.7	7.6	9.2	9.1	9.4
Other regions	1.5	2.4	4.4	3.0	7.0	7.2	10.2
Total	102.9	58.4	95.1	158.1	206.6	205.1	170.3
EEC	67.4	32.8	61.3	89.9	113.2	140.6	92.7

1/ Preliminary.
Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 70.--Canned and corned beef exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 tons						
United States	22.9	19.1	23.8	17.4	30.1	17.8	15.1
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.7
British West Indies	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.2
Canada	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.0
Other Western Hemisphere	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total Western Hemisphere	28.0	25.3	29.0	21.6	35.8	22.2	18.2
United Kingdom	23.8	17.2	20.5	23.6	26.3	13.8	7.2
Netherlands	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.9	2.1	2.5
Other Western Europe	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.7	5.0	2.2	3.3
Total Western Europe	27.4	20.7	25.1	28.7	35.3	18.1	13.0
Philippines	2.9	1.9	6.0	2.9	3.7	5.9	3.1
Other countries	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.7
Total	60.0	49.8	62.6	55.5	76.9	47.6	36.0

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 71.--Variety meat exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
United Kingdom	20.3	14.0	14.8	14.0	22.8	13.9	12.0
Italy	2.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	8.4	7.0	6.4
France	2.9	3.4	3.5	5.3	7.6	5.6	3.8
Netherlands	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.5
Other Western Europe	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.2	8.1	4.2	5.2
Total Western Europe	27.5	22.3	24.7	29.2	49.7	32.8	30.8
Peru	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.6
Other Western Hemisphere	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	-
Total Western Hemisphere	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.6
Other regions	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	29.1	24.4	27.8	32.5	53.1	36.0	33.5
EEC	6.2	7.7	8.8	13.5	20.2	15.9	14.3

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 72.--Meat extract[1] exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
United States	175	334	1,262	2,091	2,767	1,664	1,491
Canada	117	100	58	25	37	52	44
Other Western Hemisphere	1	1	18	10	13	15	2
Total Western Hemisphere	293	435	1,338	2,126	2,817	1,731	1,537
United Kingdom	686	425	873	1,145	2,049	1,480	663
Italy	493	703	877	881	1,109	366	284
West Germany	308	230	627	447	524	384	58
Netherlands	45	185	152	220	320	154	18
France	92	162	107	87	214	110	167
Switzerland	108	138	78	69	194	116	5
Other Western Europe	116	123	180	14	206	139	68
Total Western Europe	1,848	1,966	2,894	2,863	4,616	2,749	1,263
Eastern Europe	9	10	2	4	2	0	0
Other regions	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2,151	2,411	4,234	4,993	7,435	4,480	2,801
EEC	938	1,331	1,889	1,636	2,167	1,086	532

[1] Includes soup concentrates.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 73.--Sheep slaughter and mutton production and utilization, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Sheep slaughter			Mutton production and utilization		
	Registered	Farm	Total	Consumption	Export	Total
	- - - - 1,000 head - - - -			- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - -		
5-yr. averages:						
1936-40. . .	7,422	3,506	10,927	130.7	65.0	195.7
1941-45. . .	10,808	4,143	14,951	137.5	137.8	275.2
1946-50. . .	9,153	3,977	13,129	131.8	115.9	247.7
1951-55. . .	6,443	3,526	9,968	124.1	64.5	188.6
1956-60. . .	5,519	4,014	9,534	124.2	47.4	171.7
1961-65. . .	5,229	3,580	8,809	120.6	35.3	155.9
Years:						
1955	7,084	3,490	10,573	118.6	80.0	198.6
1956	6,421	4,270	10,691	121.1	64.2	185.3
1957	5,567	4,064	9,631	109.1	53.4	162.6
1958	4,909	4,038	8,947	132.7	38.8	171.5
1959	4,710	4,000	8,710	128.9	35.6	164.5
1960	5,989	3,331	9,321	129.4	45.2	174.6
1961	5,879	3,500	9,379	125.8	40.6	166.4
1962	6,040	3,500	9,540	124.4	41.8	166.1
1963	4,786	3,700	8,486	114.3	36.3	150.6
1964	4,040	3,500	7,540	115.1	20.2	135.4
1965	5,515	3,750	9,265	125.6	37.3	163.0
1966 1/. . .	7,037	3,700	10,737	124.6	65.1	189.8

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (30) and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 74.--Mutton exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
United Kingdom	22.4	29.0	23.0	22.6	22.5	11.9	17.4
Greece	4.4	5.7	7.6	9.6	12.6	2.6	8.3
Other Western Europe	0.5	0.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.4	0.7
Total Western Europe	27.3	35.6	32.8	34.8	37.5	15.9	26.4
Western Hemisphere	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.3
Africa	3.2	2.4	0.2	3.5	0.1	0.9	negl.
Other regions	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	31.4	38.5	34.1	39.3	39.1	17.1	27.7
EEC	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.7

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 75.--Hog slaughter and pork production, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Hog slaughter			Pork production and utilization		
	Registered	Farm	Total	Consumption	Export	Total
	1,000 head			1,000 tons		
5-yr. averages:						
1936-40	1,342	619	1,942	108.4	25.8	134.2
1941-45	3,237	985	4,222	202.5	113.3	315.8
1946-50	1,699	498	2,198	127.5	36.7	164.2
1951-55	1,454	439	1,893	130.5	17.6	148.1
1956-60	1,846	475	2,321	160.2	26.0	186.3
1961-65	1,727	400	2,127	162.0	8.6	170.7
Years:						
1955	1,515	498	2,013	143.2	12.7	155.9
1956	1,989	526	2,515	159.1	36.1	195.2
1957	2,133	509	2,643	170.8	34.0	204.8
1958	1,721	438	2,159	156.6	24.4	181.0
1959	1,490	450	1,940	142.1	19.8	162.0
1960	1,895	453	2,348	172.4	15.9	188.3
1961	1,993	400	2,393	179.4	7.5	186.9
1962	1,595	400	1,995	152.9	6.3	159.3
1963	1,550	400	1,950	145.0	12.4	157.4
1964	1,532	400	1,932	143.8	10.0	153.8
1965	2,196	400	2,596	205.6	6.9	212.5
1966 1/	2,400	400	2,800	203.0	21.0	224.0

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (30) and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 76.--Wool production and utilization, Argentina, 5-year averages 1935/36-1964/65 and annual 1955/56-1966/67

Period	Production and utilization 1/			Principal exports by type				
	Production	Consumption	Exports	Greasy	Pulled	Scoured	Others 2/	Total
	1,000 tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1935/36-39/40.	170.8	25.1	151.9	113.3	8.9	16.3	-	138.5
1940/41-44/45.	228.2	44.2	150.7	72.4	14.6	32.3	1.2	120.5
1945/46-49/50.	210.2	50.2	185.7	116.3	12.2	30.8	0.7	160.0
1950/51-54/55.	185.9	54.0	114.0	89.9	6.4	8.0	1.3	105.6
1955/56-59/60.	182.0	58.0	112.9	90.7	6.2	19.0	1.1	117.0
1960/61-64/65.	187.4	33.6	147.7	83.9	5.0	21.0	3.5	131.4
Years:								
1955/56. . . .	170.0	63.9	117.7	91.0	6.8	10.9	0.4	109.1
1956/57. . . .	175.0	61.0	96.7	71.3	5.2	11.4	-	87.9
1957/58. . . .	182.0	60.0	123.1	73.6	5.9	24.8	1.2	105.5
1958/59. . . .	190.8	55.0	167.3	105.5	6.5	28.3	2.0	142.3
1959/60. . . .	192.0	50.0	159.9	112.0	6.7	19.7	1.7	140.1
1960/61. . . .	195.5	45.0	155.0	111.3	6.2	21.1	1.8	140.4
1961/62. . . .	187.5	30.0	175.7	127.3	5.9	22.7	2.8	158.7
1962/63. . . .	185.2	18.0	151.4	108.9	4.6	17.5	4.9	135.9
1963/64. . . .	179.0	35.0	112.9	72.2	3.6	16.1	5.6	97.5
1964/65. . . .	190.0	40.0	143.7	89.7	4.7	27.8	2.5	124.7
1965/66. . . .	195.0	35.0	174.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966/67 3/ . .	200.0	35.0	150.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Greasy basis. Production includes shorn and pulled wool, excluding wool exported on sheepskins. Exports and consumption apply to second year given in first column.

2/ Includes carbonized, carded, and combed from 1941 to date.

3/ Preliminary.

Sources: (10), (41), (43), (48), (60), (61), (62), and reports from U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 77.--Share of wool exports by grade and country of destination and tonnage by grade, Argentina, 1964/65 1/

Country	Fine	Fine cross-bred	Medium cross-bred	Coarse cross-bred	Native	Total
	Percent					
United States	12.5	7.9	15.6	43.0	90.5	25.6
United Kingdom	21.7	15.9	13.0	13.8	1.7	15.0
Italy	13.6	8.8	5.0	13.8	-	10.5
France	2.8	9.0	4.5	6.4	0.2	6.6
Japan	1.4	12.7	4.7	1.8	0	6.3
Soviet Union	5.5	8.1	16.5	3.2	0	6.1
Belgium	8.4	6.3	2.1	3.5	4.5	5.2
West Germany	4.6	5.3	6.2	5.1	1.4	5.0
Poland	6.5	7.8	7.6	0.7	0	4.7
Netherlands	2.4	4.6	12.0	3.5	0.7	4.2
Yugoslavia	7.4	5.4	1.0	0.3	0	3.3
Other	13.2	8.2	11.8	4.9	0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Tons					
All countries	14,921	50,193	6,957	43,452	6,220	121,743

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1.

Source: (15).

Table 78.--Exports of wool to the United States, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	According to type			According to grade 1/					Total
					Crossbred				
	Greasy	Pulled	Scoured 2/	Fine	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Other	
	1,000 tons								
5-yr. averages:									
1936-40.	29.7	3.1	4.8						37.6
1941-45.	63.8	14.2	23.5	5.4	31.4	9.4	46.8	8.5	101.5
1946-50.	75.1	10.9	11.1	6.3	11.2	2.1	64.7	12.7	97.1
1951-55.	39.5	4.7	3.4	1.8	7.0	0.6	29.8	8.2	47.6
1956-60.	22.9	3.1	8.8	---	---	---	---	---	34.8
1961-65.	18.6	2.2	7.0	---	---	---	---	---	27.8
Years:									
1955	35.7	4.2	2.0	-	1.8	0.1	31.1	8.7	41.9
1956	28.9	3.7	3.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	24.4	9.2	36.3
1957	24.3	2.3	5.0	-	1.1	0.1	21.4	8.9	31.5
1958	20.0	3.4	13.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	30.6	4.9	36.9
1959	21.0	3.2	13.1	---	---	---	---	---	37.3
1960	20.6	3.1	8.7	---	---	---	---	---	32.4
1961	15.5	2.5	5.7	---	---	---	---	---	23.7
1962	23.4	2.4	7.8	---	---	---	---	---	33.6
1963	23.3	1.6	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	30.8
1964	15.9	1.7	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	23.1
1965	14.8	2.8	10.2	---	---	---	---	---	27.8

1/ Grades given for greasy wool only 1936 and 1937, greasy and pulled wool only 1938-40, and not given after 1958.
2/ Includes small quantities of carbonized, carded, and combed wool.

Sources: (41), (42), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 79.--Wool[1] exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
United States	37.4	32.4	23.8	33.6	30.8	23.0	27.8
Other Western Hemisphere	0.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	8.7	5.0	4.3
Total Western Hemisphere	38.0	33.9	25.7	37.0	39.5	28.0	32.1
United Kingdom	21.8	25.7	23.0	30.5	19.1	13.7	20.3
Belgium	5.9	7.2	7.8	13.6	8.7	4.9	6.8
France	14.6	12.3	13.5	17.8	13.6	9.6	8.6
West Germany	10.1	9.7	11.6	11.7	12.5	6.2	6.6
Italy	13.0	12.7	12.3	15.3	12.2	8.5	13.2
Netherlands	11.9	9.6	12.3	5.3	2.9	3.8	5.0
Other Western Europe	2.3	1.4	4.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
Total Western Europe	79.6	78.6	84.7	96.6	71.0	48.9	62.8
Poland	4.4	8.0	4.1	7.7	5.5	4.7	5.3
Yugoslavia	0.7	0.2	3.3	1.4	5.5	4.4	4.6
Other Eastern Europe	0.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.7	1.2	1.7
Soviet Union	9.5	4.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.7	8.9
Total Communist Bloc	14.8	14.7	10.5	12.2	12.5	13.0	20.5
Japan	8.2	11.9	17.1	11.1	11.5	7.0	8.6
Other countries	0.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.7
Total	141.2	140.1	140.4	158.7	135.9	97.5	124.7

[1] Greasy and scoured.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 80.--Wool prices and sales, Buenos Aires and Avellaneda markets, Argentina, and U.S. prices for Argentine wool in bond, Boston, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66 1/

Period	Fine	Buenos Aires and Avellaneda markets					United States 2/
		Crossbred			Average all grades	Sales	
		Fine	Medium	Coarse			
	Pesos per 10 kilograms					1,000 tons	Cents per pound
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	11.9	13.8	13.2	12.6	11.9	45.6	36.2
1941-45	15.6	16.0	12.6	8.4	12.4	86.0	34.7
1946-50	39.2	35.1	29.6	25.3	27.8	70.1	53.0
1951-55	101	88	74	74	82	59.1	96.2
1956-60	368	357	373	388	336	53.3	79.7
1961-65	1,314	1,253	1,385	1,239	1,184	33.1	80.3
Years:							
1955	106	92	93	98	88	70.2	84.0
1956	187	168	169	176	163	58.1	83.0
1957	276	248	201	199	231	46.4	90.9
1958	261	250	226	224	229	66.0	68.2
1959	497	512	604	624	477	55.0	75.5
1960	617	609	664	717	579	50.9	81.0
1961	649	596	668	699	583	47.2	77.5
1962	847	844	1,087	815	779	39.3	70.7
1963	1,443	1,489	1,969	1,442	1,367	23.7	83.1
1964	1,877	1,714	1,518	1,610	1,637	25.0	93.8
1965	1,753	1,620	1,681	1,627	1,552	30.3	76.5
1966	2,123	1,869	1,893	1,627	1,818	24.4	69.7

1/ Argentine quotations are on grease basis, Boston prices on clean basis. 40's are the median grade of the coarse crossbred wools.
2/ Boston; type 40's in bond.

Sources: (44), (59), (60), and (72).

Table 81.--Estimated production and utilization of cattle hides and sheepskins, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66 1/

Period	Cattle hides					Sheepskins		
	Production			Consumption	Exports	Production	Consumption	Exports
	Plants	Farms	Total					
	Million hides and skins							
5-yr. averages:								
1936-40	7.1	1.5	8.6	2.4	6.2	10.9	6.1	4.8
1941-45	6.8	1.5	8.3	3.5	4.8	14.9	10.1	4.9
1946-50	8.6	1.5	10.1	3.6	6.5	13.1	7.1	6.0
1951-55	8.2	1.5	9.7	4.0	5.7	10.0	5.9	4.1
1956-60	10.4	1.4	11.8	4.6	7.1	9.5	4.5	5.0
1961-65	10.3	1.3	11.6	3.9	7.7	8.8	3.6	5.0
Years:								
1955	9.5	1.5	11.0	4.9	6.1	10.6	5.3	5.3
1956	11.2	1.4	12.6	5.2	7.4	10.7	3.8	6.9
1957	11.5	1.4	12.9	5.3	7.6	9.6	4.8	4.8
1958	11.9	1.4	13.3	5.7	7.6	8.9	6.4	2.5
1959	8.7	1.4	10.1	3.0	7.1	8.7	2.6	6.1
1960	8.5	1.3	9.8	3.9	5.9	9.7	5.1	4.6
1961	9.8	1.4	11.2	3.9	7.3	9.4	4.8	4.6
1962	11.4	1.8	12.8	2.9	9.9	9.5	3.1	6.4
1963	12.4	1.3	13.7	5.6	8.3	8.5	3.2	5.3
1964	9.0	1.3	10.3	2.8	7.7	7.5	3.4	4.1
1965	9.1	1.3	10.4	5.1	5.3	9.3	4.9	4.4
1966	10.8	1.6	12.4	5.9	6.5	10.7	5.2	5.5

1/ Production of hides is based on total registered cattle slaughter plus 90 percent of farm slaughter plus 50 percent of estimated death losses; production of skins is based on total sheep slaughter. Export figures are converted from official weight data using following factors: 24.95 kilograms per salted cattle hide, 11.34 kilograms per dried cattle hide, 4.32 kilograms per sheep pelt, 2.72 kilograms per lamb pelt, 1.81 kilograms per baby lamb pelt, and 2.5 kilograms per sheepskin without wool. Domestic use figures are derived as residuals.

Source: (30).

Table 82.--Exports of hides, skins, pelts, and upper leather, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	Cattle hides, salted	Cattle hides, dried	Cattle hides, pickled	Cattle hides, splits	Upper leather	Horse-hides, salted	Horse-hides, dried
	1,000 tons						
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	124.1	14.6	n.a.	0	0.2	1.5	2.3
1941-45	107.7	6.3	n.a.	0.5	1.1	5.9	1.2
1946-50	140.7	9.2	n.a.	1.2	0.9	7.0	0.8
1951-55	120.1	9.7	n.a.	0.7	0.1	4.4	0.6
1956-60	156.6	9.6	1.4	1.4	0.3	6.1	0.5
1961-65	162.0	9.1	0.2	2.9	1.2	7.8	0.5
Years:							
1955	136.7	7.0	n.a.	0.5	-	4.2	0.5
1956	157.7	12.4	n.a.	2.0	0.3	7.5	0.4
1957	161.3	12.3	0.9	2.9	0.2	5.4	0.6
1958	172.4	8.3	2.8	0.5	0.4	6.0	0.7
1959	156.9	9.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	5.1	0.5
1960	134.6	6.0	0	0.8	0.1	6.7	0.4
1961	159.3	9.9	0	1.2	0.1	6.1	0.3
1962	217.2	13.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	8.7	0.8
1963	184.8	9.7	0.5	2.7	2.0	7.7	0.4
1964	130.6	6.1	0.2	4.2	2.1	8.5	0.2
1965	118.2	6.5	0.2	4.4	1.4	7.8	0.9

Period	Sheep pelts	Lamb pelts	Baby lamb pelts	Sheep-skins w/o wool	Sheep-skins, pickled	Goat-skins	Kid-skins
	1,000 tons						
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	10.0	0.9	0.2	5.1	n.a.	2.0	0.4
1941-45	5.4	0.9	0.5	2.2	5.4	1.6	0.1
1946-50	11.0	1.1	0.4	3.4	3.6	1.5	0.2
1951-55	8.1	1.1	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.1
1956-60	10.1	1.8	0.4	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.1
1961-65	12.4	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.1
Years:							
1955	9.3	2.0	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.5	-
1956	11.5	2.1	0.5	7.2	0.6	0.5	-
1957	8.4	1.9	0.6	4.8	-	0.5	-
1958	5.7	1.1	0.3	1.4	0	0.5	-
1959	12.2	2.0	0.4	5.6	0.5	1.3	0.1
1960	12.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.2
1961	13.7	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	-
1962	17.9	1.6	0.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.1
1963	11.1	1.6	0.7	2.8	1.6	1.4	0.2
1964	8.9	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	-
1965	10.3	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	-

Sources: (41), (42), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 83.--Hides, skins, and pelt exports to the United States, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-65

Period	Cattle hides	Horse-hides	Sheep pelts	Sheep-skins	Goat-skins
			Tons		
5-yr. averages:					
1936-40	35,765	1,637	1,158	4,475	1,840
1941-45	50,524	6,737	4,590	7,176	1,415
1946-50	17,670	2,519	5,512	4,636	1,053
1951-55	6,182	664	668	1,457	330
1956-60	1,128	778	198	457	432
1961-65	542	46	305	399	190
Years:					
1955	27	678	438	912	387
1956	1,465	690	216	1,279	438
1957	379	220	266	85	310
1958	878	913	85	0	437
1959	2,705	692	200	728	627
1960	212	1,375	223	193	346
1961	419	99	230	156	170
1962	1,445	70	379	524	398
1963	741	37	275	395	270
1964	63	8	352	350	28
1965	43	15	287	568	82

Sources: (41), (42), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 84.--Exports of cattle hides by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
				1,000 tons			
Soviet Union	36.3	29.6	23.2	32.4	42.3	16.5	36.6
Poland	27.7	19.6	18.9	24.1	15.5	15.9	11.5
Czechoslovakia	14.1	19.4	20.0	24.2	15.0	11.7	10.5
Hungary	7.2	15.8	16.1	16.2	13.0	14.8	8.7
Rumania	9.9	1.9	5.2	10.2	5.0	8.2	1.7
Yugoslavia	7.7	5.8	7.0	16.9	19.7	14.4	15.3
Other Eastern Europe	0.9	0.1	0.5	0	2.5	0.5	1.8
Total Eastern Europe	67.5	62.6	67.7	91.6	70.7	65.5	49.5
Communist Bloc	103.8	92.2	90.9	124.0	113.0	82.0	86.1
West Germany	16.0	9.2	19.4	18.5	15.8	9.6	7.7
Italy	7.2	7.5	10.5	18.1	15.3	13.8	7.5
Netherlands	22.3	14.5	22.0	23.1	18.3	9.8	6.7
Spain	0.4	0.9	0.3	13.6	9.4	3.8	2.3
Sweden	0.7	2.2	4.2	8.8	6.3	1.9	0.8
United Kingdom	3.6	2.9	5.3	4.1	1.6	1.5	0.8
Other Western Europe	4.9	6.3	8.6	12.5	11.9	9.2	4.5
Total Western Europe	55.1	43.5	70.3	98.7	78.6	49.6	30.3
Chile	4.8	3.4	5.2	3.9	4.0	8.1	10.2
Other Western Hemisphere	5.1	1.6	2.6	5.2	3.9	2.7	3.3
Total Western Hemisphere	8.9	5.0	7.8	9.1	7.9	10.8	13.5
Other regions	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0
Total	169.5	141.7	170.6	233.1	200.3	143.4	131.0
EEC	48.3	33.1	54.7	63.9	54.0	38.0	25.0

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 85.--Exports of sheep and lamb pelts and skins, by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
				1,000 tons			
France	13.0	9.2	10.5	12.5	9.6	6.1	6.5
Spain	0	0.6	1.8	3.6	2.8	3.1	4.6
Italy	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.1	1.3
United Kingdom	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
Netherlands	0.2	0.3	- -	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Belgium	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	- -
Other Western Europe	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Western Europe	18.9	15.5	16.6	21.7	16.9	11.8	13.9
Eastern Europe	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3
United States	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
Canada	0.3	0.2	0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Western Hemisphere	0.2	0.1	0.1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Western Hemisphere	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other regions	- -	- -	0	- -	- -	0.1	0.1
Total	20.7	17.1	17.2	23.5	17.9	13.9	15.3
EEC	16.9	13.5	13.7	16.9	12.7	7.8	8.3

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 86.--Exports of animal fats, Argentina; 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Tallow			Lard	Inedible pork fat	Stearine and oleostearine
	Edible	Inedible	Total			
	Tons					
5-yr. averages:						
1936-40	1/29,402	1/23,147	52,549	6,633	1/808	4,243
1941-45	35,675	38,322	73,997	29,254	739	2,679
1946-50	22,322	16,665	38,987	15,618	2,197	1,181
1951-55	2,328	502	2,830	6,514	169	0
1956-60	6,114	3,235	9,349	11,847	1,306	80
1961-65	2,053	20,258	22,311	6,777	4	1,310
Years:						
1955	323	0	323	5,505	0	0
1956	10,336	445	10,781	10,576	0	16
1957	12,198	4,646	16,844	14,541	1,810	115
1958	5,171	1,181	6,352	14,020	4,533	90
1959	2,173	7,280	9,453	10,006	186	102
1960	690	2,624	3,314	10,094	0	76
1961	1,462	14,063	15,525	11,482	14	712
1962	481	7,095	7,576	7,484	5	1,673
1963	4,061	31,830	35,891	5,483	0	3,064
1964	2,510	22,256	24,766	4,158	0	560
1965	1,751	26,048	27,799	5,289	0	540
1966 2/	1,398	41,826	43,224	7,483	0	2,727

1/ Three-year average.
2/ Preliminary.

Sources: (41), (42), (43), (61), and (62).

Table 87.--Production and exports of milk and dairy products, Argentina, 5-year averages and annual 1955-66

Period	Production							
	Milk			Cheese	Butter	Casein	Powdered milk	Condensed milk 1/
	Processing	Fluid	Total					
	1,000 tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1936-40. . . .	1,150	1,300	2,450	42.6	32.8	19.6	n.a.	n.a.
1941-45. . . .	1,700	1,400	3,100	68.5	44.6	28.0	3.5	4.3
1946-50. . . .	2,300	1,600	3,900	92.5	45.6	29.9	6.4	5.9
1951-55. . . .	2,802	1,783	4,585	107.2	53.0	33.0	8.7	8.5
1956-60. . . .	3,173	1,449	4,624	117.9	59.0	36.5	12.0	11.3
1961-65. . . .	3,175	1,450	4,625	144.1	49.8	27.7	16.2	9.7
Years:								
1955	3,191	1,750	4,941	127.3	56.9	34.8	10.7	11.4
1956	3,407	1,593	5,000	124.7	66.0	41.0	11.4	11.8
1957	3,058	1,598	4,656	118.1	56.5	35.7	10.7	10.3
1958	2,994	1,487	4,481	111.2	51.4	32.2	11.1	12.2
1959	3,204	1,274	4,478	116.5	61.5	37.5	11.3	12.3
1960	3,211	1,294	4,505	119.0	59.7	36.3	15.5	9.9
1961	3,169	1,314	4,483	133.6	54.7	31.5	12.5	9.8
1962	3,211	1,323	4,534	138.9	50.2	27.8	14.4	6.5
1963	3,439	1,338	4,777	144.3	52.0	29.3	15.0	10.2
1964	3,230	1,447	4,901	153.1	49.9	28.3	18.9	11.2
1965	3,002	1,666	4,668	150.4	42.4	21.8	20.1	10.7
1966 3/. . . .	3,487	1,666	5,153	170.0	46.0	21.0	n.a.	n.a.

Period	Exports							
	Cheese		Butter		Casein		Powdered milk 2/	Condensed milk 1/ 2/
	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total	U.S.	Total		
	1,000 tons							
5-yr. averages:								
1936-40. . . .	1.3	2.5	0.3	9.6	4.4	17.9	0.1	0.1
1941-45. . . .	6.4	11.0	2.6	14.9	17.2	28.6	1.2	1.1
1946-50. . . .	4.0	11.1	-	9.7	15.1	29.1	1.4	0.6
1951-55. . . .	1.4	3.2	0.1	10.1	17.5	30.3	0.6	0.2
1956-60. . . .	1.3	3.1	-	17.4	21.2	33.5	0.4	0.7
1961-65. . . .	1.8	4.6	-	11.3	16.2	26.9	0.4	0.4
Years:								
1955	1.2	3.0	0	11.2	27.1	39.6	1.5	0.4
1956	1.7	3.4	0.1	15.8	21.5	34.3	0.4	0.1
1957	1.0	2.7	-	15.2	20.4	34.7	0.7	1.7
1958	1.2	3.0	-	8.5	22.4	29.4	0.5	0.7
1959	1.5	3.4	0	23.2	19.4	33.6	0.3	0.4
1960	1.0	3.1	-	24.3	22.2	35.7	0.2	0.6
1961	1.4	3.9	-	14.1	17.3	29.9	1.2	1.6
1962	1.6	3.9	0	11.1	16.8	28.8	0.4	0.4
1963	2.6	5.4	0	13.3	16.6	29.4	0.2	0.1
1964	1.7	4.5	0	11.0	18.5	28.4	0.2	0.1
1965	1.5	5.1	0	7.0	11.7	17.9	0.1	0.1
1966 3/. . . .	2.4	7.6	0	4.9	11.8	14.7	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Including evaporated milk.
2/ Exports to the United States negligible.
3/ Preliminary.

Sources: (41), (43), (44), (61), (62), (65), and reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 88.--Butter exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Tons						
Chile	413	2,806	2,489	1,064	2,258	694	792
Peru	768	1,029	774	341	38	540	471
Uruguay	0	150	0	100	350	30	0
Other Western Hemisphere	106	120	172	125	99	28	6
Total Western Hemisphere	1,287	4,105	3,435	1,630	2,745	1,292	1,269
United Kingdom	15,781	17,660	9,751	9,259	10,427	7,747	3,523
France	4,352	463	13	6	7	813	755
Italy	387	815	363	20	3	1	5
West Germany	71	20	0	181	26	239	610
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	526	negl.
Other Western Europe	0	0	0	0	48	13	negl.
Total Western Europe	20,591	18,958	10,127	9,466	10,512	9,339	4,893
Morocco	1,246	457	522	0	0	0	0
Other Africa	77	783	14	0	64	0	812
Total Africa	1,323	1,240	536	0	64	0	812
Soviet Union	0	0	0	0	0	391	0
Other regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23,201	24,303	14,098	11,096	13,321	11,022	6,974
EEC	4,810	1,298	376	207	84	1,053	1,371

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 89.--Cheese exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Tons						
United States	1,467	1,033	1,393	1,608	2,568	1,720	1,470
Venezuela	1,366	1,428	1,822	1,555	1,721	1,525	0
Peru	170	198	241	265	265	359	380
Canada	54	54	63	73	138	126	243
Paraguay	97	80	73	91	96	59	21
Panama	31	35	40	39	40	38	41
Other Western Hemisphere	29	28	15	67	100	103	71
Total Western Hemisphere	3,214	2,856	3,647	3,698	4,928	3,930	2,226
Belgium	148	137	153	134	236	195	350
Italy	20	8	0	0	120	154	2,181
United Kingdom	20	64	24	45	63	62	112
Other Western Europe	15	4	44	20	49	153	215
Total Western Europe	203	213	221	199	468	564	2,858
Other regions	24	14	12	26	16	38	36
Total	3,441	3,083	3,880	3,923	5,412	4,532	5,120
EEC	183	149	197	152	367	399	2,554

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 90.--Casein exports by country and region of destination, Argentina, 1959-65

Country or region	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 tons						
United States	19.4	22.2	17.3	16.8	16.5	18.5	11.7
Other Western Hemisphere	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1
Total Western Hemisphere	20.4	23.7	18.5	18.2	17.9	20.2	12.8
United Kingdom	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.3	1.7
West Germany	3.2	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.9
Italy	0.6	0.8	3.5	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.2
Netherlands	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3
France	2.2	0.3	0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1
Other Western Europe	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.6
Total Western Europe	11.7	10.3	10.2	9.3	9.8	6.2	3.8
Japan	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.1
Other regions	0.5	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.2
Total	33.6	35.6	29.9	28.8	29.2	28.4	17.9
EEC	7.9	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.2	1.5

Sources: (61) and (62).

Table 91.--Production and exports of poultry and eggs, Argentina, 5-year averages 1936-65 and annual 1955-66

Period	Poultry meat		Eggs				
	Production	Exports	Production		Exports		
					Shell	Powdered	Frozen
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Mil. doz.	1,000 tons 1/	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
5-yr. averages:							
1936-40	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	n.a.	n.a.
1941-45	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	2/3.6	n.a.
1946-50	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	0.7	n.a.
1951-55	n.a.	1.8	214	145.5	2.8	0.1	n.a.
1956-60	3/75	2.7	262	178.2	9.9	0.4	2/0.3
1961-65	92	0.1	235	159.8	4.8	0.2	0.2
Years:							
1955	n.a.	1.4	240	163.2	6.2	0.2	n.a.
1956	n.a.	1.8	250	170.0	7.1	0.3	n.a.
1957	n.a.	3.2	250	170.0	5.8	0.1	0.4
1958	n.a.	5.0	260	176.8	9.6	0.5	0.3
1959	n.a.	2.9	270	183.7	11.6	0.7	0.1
1960	75	0.7	280	190.5	15.5	0.5	0.8
1961	75	0.3	290	197.3	9.5	0.7	0.6
1962	78	0.1	245	166.7	7.0	0.2	0.4
1963	80	0.1	210	142.8	5.0	0.1	0.1
1964	83	-	200	136.0	-	-	0.1
1965	143	-	230	156.4	2.7	-	0
1966 4/	116	-	225	153.0	0.5	0.1	0

1/ Converted using factor of 65 kilograms per 100 dozen.
2/ Four years only.
3/ One year only.
4/ Preliminary.

Sources: (25), (41), (42), (43), (61), (62), and reports of U.S. Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

Table 92.--Grain production, consumption, and exports, Argentina, 10-year average 1955/56-1964/65, annual 1965/66 and 1966/67, and projections for 1970 and 1975

Period	Wheat			Other grains 1/		
	Production	Consumption	Exports	Production	Consumption	Exports
	1,000 tons					
Base period:						
10-year average						
1955/56-64/65. .	6,630	3,802	2,828	7,924	4,588	3,336
Years:						
1965/66.	6,200	3,800	5,079	10,485	5,458	5,027
1966/67.	6,380	3,800	2,900	11,838		
Projections:						
1970 Food Balance.	7,526	4,626	2,900	9,367	5,400	3,967
Revised 1966.	8,000	5,100	2,900	11,000	5,400	4,600
1970 FAO--low GDP.	6,400	4,200	2,100	8,300	5,900	2,400
high GDP	6,700	4,200	2,400	8,700	6,900	1,800
1975 FAO--low GDP.	10,100	3,742	6,358	13,782	7,948	5,834
high GDP	10,100	3,787	6,313	13,800	8,132	5,668
high area	11,400	3,800	7,600	14,400	8,100	6,300

1/ Base period includes corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rye, and millet. Projections for 1970 Food Budget, Revised 1966, include corn, barley, oats, rye, and rice. FAO projections apparently include barley, oats, corn, grain sorghums, rye, and millet.

Sources: (19), (20), (69), (70), and table 26.

Table 93.--Seeded area and production of principal oilseed, Argentina, 10-year average 1955/56-1964/65, and annual 1965/66 and 1966/67, and projections for 1969/70 and 1974/75

Period	Seeded area			
	Flaxseed	Sunflowerseed	Peanuts	Total
	1,000 hectares			
Base period:				
10-year average 1955/56-1964/65	1,235	1,234	268	2,737
Years:				
1965/66. . . .	1,294	1,181	351	2,826
1966/67. . . .	935	1,360	355	2,650
Projections:				
1969/70. . . .	1,200	1,400	400	3,000
1974/75. . . .	1,200	1,500	500	3,200
	Production			
	Flaxseed	Sunflowerseed	Peanuts	Total
	1,000 tons			
Base period:				
10-year average 1955/56-1964/65	675	645	320	1,640
Years:				
1965/66. . . .	570	782	411	1,763
1966/67. . . .	540	1,050	341	1,931
Projections:				
1969/70. . . .	700	840	495	2,035
1974/75. . . .	700	960	665	2,325

Sources: Based on table 40 and Economic Research Service projections.

Table 94.--Meat production, consumption, and exports, Argentina, 10-year average 1956-65, annual 1966, and projections for 1970 and 1975

Period	Beef			Other meat 1/		
	Production	Consumption	Exports	Production	Consumption	Exports
	1,000 tons					
Base period:						
10-year average 1956-65.	2,255	1,700	555	425	365	60
1966	2,650	2,000	650	555	497	58
Projections:						
1970 Food Balance.	2,400	1,850	550	562	472	90
1970 FAO--low GDP.	2,685	2,113	572	511	439	72
high GDP	2,778	2,165	613	526	449	77
1975 FAO--low GDP.	2,942	2,237	705	448	418	30
high GDP	3,020	2,237	783	462	422	40

1/ Pork, mutton, and poultry.

Sources: Tables 58, 61, 68, 70, and 86; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Food Balances for 24 Countries of the Western Hemisphere, Projected 1970, Supplement 1 to The World Food Budget, 1970, Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 19, November 1964; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Committee on Commodity Problems, Agricultural Commodities--Projections for 1970, Special Supplement, FAO Commodity Review, 1962, May 1962, pp. 11-28, and Agricultural Commodities--Projections for 1975 and 1985, Volume I, October 1966, pp. 161-164.

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